

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14-15, 1978

Established 1887

Offers Coexistence

Chamoun Makes Peace Bid to PLO

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (AP) — Camille Chamoun, the former Lebanese president and leader of the Lebanese Christians, today offered a policy of peaceful coexistence to the Syrian-Arab Liberation Organization, provided that the guerrillas stay out of the Syrian-Christian confrontation.

Discount Rate Raised in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP) — The Federal Reserve today approved an increase in the discount rate, the fee charged on loans to member banks, to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent, the highest in history.

Israel Reported Set to Go With West Bank Plan

TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Israeli officials today said they intend to put a plan for limited autonomy into effect for the occupied West Bank by the end of the month.

Under the plan, the West Bank will be divided into three districts: southern district including Hebron and Bethlehem, a central district including Ramallah, Bira and Jenich and a northern district including Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin.

Mustafa Dudin, a former minister in the Jordanian government, will reportedly head the southern district. The report said Mr. Dudin has recently strengthened his standing with the local military administration by the formation of a council of villages in the Hebron area in opposition to the leadership of Hebron mayor Fahed el-Kawasma, who has favored the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The report said Haj Abdel Uruf of Jordan's Parliament from Nablus, will head the northern district. Mr. Uruf is meeting with officials in Cairo about his role in the West Bank autonomy plan.

Vance Says Egypt, Israel May Finish Treaty Early

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Egypt and Israel may be able to conclude their peace treaty by Nov. 19, the first anniversary of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Mr. Vance said, "We continued to make progress today." Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the negotiations were "good."

Mr. Vance said that he was identified, described the meetings as businesslike and without any of the tensions that marked last month's summit at Camp David.

While no session will be held tomorrow, the Jewish sabbath, another round on Sunday is probable. The negotiations also are designed to determine the pace of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, which is being returned to Egyptian sovereignty, and security measures on that front.

Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials met with the Egyptian team headed by Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, the defense minister. U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton Jr. was to assume the role of unofficial chairman after Mr. Vance's departure for Pretoria tonight.

A few hours earlier, a U.S. spokesman said that the United States had introduced a draft treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel in the vehicle for negotiations between the two Middle East states.

The draft is aimed at fleshing out the framework that was reached at Camp David, said the spokesman, George Sherman.

Mr. Sherman, acting as spokesman for all sides in the peace talks, said on several details of the draft treaty placed before the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators.

Only 5 Wounded

The Beirut police department reported that only five Lebanese were wounded in the last 24 hours. That is the lowest casualty rate for a day since the current Syrian-Christian cease-fire took hold last Saturday.

President Hafez al-Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

Mr. Sarkis is to leave tomorrow for Beirut, a Lebanese town 24 miles southeast of Beirut. He will host a meeting of Arab foreign ministers there Sunday.

Nations contributing to the Arab force, which was charged with overseeing Lebanon's armistice between rightists and an alliance of leftist Muslims and Palestinian guerrillas, will attend the conference.

Mr. Sarkis plans to seek Arab endorsement for a political, military and financial blueprint to bring about a reconciliation of Muslims, Christians, Palestinians and Syrians, thereby ending Lebanon's four years of warfare.

The first security move taken in the Sarkis plan was the dispatch of regrouped units of the Lebanese regular army into two suburbs southeast of Beirut to maintain buffer zones between Syrian and Christian positions.

The units, totaling 500 Christian and Muslim soldiers, took up disengagement positions in the townships of Hadath and Baabda, clearing the road from the capital to the hilltop presidential palace.

President Sarkis is using the Hadath disengagement as an act of his security plan.

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At the same time, Mr. Sherman said, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was discussing with the Syrian and Israeli delegations a broad framework, reached at last month's Camp David summit, which would govern negotiations over the future of the Palestinian state.

This second framework is considered infinitely more complicated than the first, which was aimed at concluding an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. Jordan and Palestinian Arabs so far have not signalled any willingness to negotiate with Israel.



Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov ponder moves in their chess game Friday in the Philippines.

Korchnoi Wins 5th, Evens Chess Match

Challenger Takes 3d in Row In Comeback Against Karpov

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 13 (AP) — Viktor Korchnoi, in one of the most remarkable comebacks in chess history, today defeated defending champion Anatoly Karpov to even their world title series at five games each.

The player who wins next takes the championship and a record \$300,000. They are scheduled to play again tomorrow, and Mr. Karpov will have the advantage of playing white and making the opening move.

Left with only a rook and the king, Mr. Karpov, 27, resigned on the 71st move, two hours after his sealed move was opened and play on the adjourned 31st game was resumed.

Experts had been divided at adjournment over whether Mr. Korchnoi, 47, playing white in a mobile, attacking queen's gambit, declined, could win.

United States defeated Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union at Reykjavik in 1972.

Mr. Karpov took the title in 1975 when Mr. Fischer, quarreling with the chess federation over match rules, refused to defend it. The young champion had defeated Mr. Korchnoi in 1974 for the right to face Mr. Fischer.

Mr. Korchnoi later defected to the West — he now resides in Switzerland — and he accused chess authorities in his homeland of stifling him while helping Mr. Karpov achieve supremacy in Soviet chess competition.

Match organizers say that the \$500,000 prize total was raised from private business. The tournament is sponsored by the International Chess Federation. The match began July 18 and is the longest in the number of days played.

Asked about his chance of winning the match now, Mr. Korchnoi said: "It will be like a lottery." But he noted that he will be at a disadvantage in the next game with Mr. Karpov moving first.

Mr. Korchnoi pushed a white rook to king's rook 7 in a move that would have planned the black king in very few moves.

Even if Mr. Karpov should win the match, Mr. Korchnoi has demonstrated one of the great comebacks in the 13-match history of world championship chess.

Down five games to two in late September after Mr. Karpov's victory in the 27th game, Mr. Korchnoi won the 28th and 29th games. The 30th, with Mr. Karpov playing white, was drawn, and then Mr. Korchnoi pulled even with him today.

Challenges System

Mr. Korchnoi has made his challenge a personal campaign against the Soviet chess system that dominated the game for decades until Bobby Fischer of the

Peking Charges Vietnamese Plan Cambodia Attack

BANGKOK, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was quoted today as saying that Vietnam was planning a major dry-season offensive against Cambodia, aimed at toppling the Phnom Penh regime.

The warning was contained in Bangkok press accounts of an interview Mr. Teng granted Thai journalists in Peking.

He reportedly said that China would continue to support Cambodia, "but that does not mean we will send our soldiers to fight for Cambodia."

Mr. Teng's comments coincided with Western intelligence reports of an unusual Vietnamese military buildup along the Cambodian border.

Teng Hsiao-ping, the Cambodian vice premier in charge of foreign affairs, told the United Nations General Assembly in New York yesterday that Vietnam was preparing to launch another large-scale offensive against its country next month.

Conquest Seen as Goal

He said that Vietnam's long-range goal was to conquer all of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Teng also was quoted as saying that he was confident Cambodia could hold its own against any major actions by Vietnam.

"If Vietnam goes ahead and launches an offensive to take over Phnom Penh, it would only be the Cambodian capital, not the rest of the country," he is reported to have said.

"They cannot force the Cambodian people to surrender. They are tough fighters with a strong determination."

Vietnam has always said it is the third biggest military power in the world. That is too arrogant a claim," Mr. Teng was quoted.

The vice premier, who is scheduled to visit Bangkok early next month, reportedly said that China definitely would not follow Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in renouncing support for Thai Communist guerrillas.

"Defeatist Attitude"

"If China made that kind of public statement, it would be tantamount to raising the white flag," he said. "It's a defeatist attitude."

Pham Van Dong is only trying to create divisiveness.

Mr. Teng is reported to have told the Thai journalists that party-to-party relations among Communists would continue as part of the universal stand of the Communist world.

"But that doesn't affect the improvement of relationships on a government-to-government basis," he was quoted. "When I visit Thailand, I will not make statements like those given by the Vietnamese premier. He was simply trying to disturb our people."

The Chinese vice premier is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok Nov. 5 for a four-day stay — the first high-ranking Chinese Communist official ever to visit Thailand.

The visit, along with that of Mr. Dong, is seen by diplomatic observers as being directly related to Vietnam's split with Cambodia and China.



Teng Hsiao-ping

Minority Rule for Ola Ullsten

Abstentions Give Liberal Premiership in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (AP) — Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten was accepted today by Sweden's parliament as leader of a minority government.

He said in his first press conference as premier that his government would seek cooperation with parties of the left and the right.

Mr. Ullsten drew 39 yes votes, from the 39 members of his party, 66 no votes, from Conservatives and Communists, and 215 abstentions, from the Social Democrats and the Center Party. Twenty-nine members were absent. The Riksdag has 349 members.

"A minority government has to work from the center," Mr. Ullsten said during a press conference after his election. He declared that the new government, which will be one of the weakest in Europe, would seek cooperation with the Social Democrats on certain questions, but that it also would cooperate with the Conservatives, the party's former coalition partner.

The decision ended a one-week government crisis after Premier Thorbjorn Falldin's resignation Oct. 5 on the issue of nuclear power. Mr. Falldin, a Centrist, had led a coalition Cabinet that included a Liberal and a Conservative. The Liberals and Conservatives, as well

as the Social Democrats, favor expansion of nuclear energy; Mr. Falldin did not.

Mr. Ullsten, who had been deputy premier since he took over the leadership of the Liberal Party in March, emphasized that he was obliged to seek a broad understanding in the Riksdag to solve serious problems, such as unemployment, economic shortcomings and an inadequate taxation system.

He said he would present his list of ministers and a new government declaration on Wednesday, and he refused to elaborate on his plans until then.

The 47-year-old career politician defended the one-party minority government by saying that if he had formed a coalition government he would have had to do "double-duty" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Sweden's new premier, Ola Ullsten, is greeted with thumbs-up signs from fellow Liberal Party member Rune Angstrom at a party session after the parliament vote in Stockholm Friday.

Nicaragua Town a City of Children, Old People

A Crushed Youth Rebellion Leaves Esteli in Ruins

Correspondent Juan Tamayo visited the Nicaraguan city of Esteli when it was in the hands of the Sandinista guerrillas during the recent fighting and covered the battle when the Nicaraguan National Guard recaptured it. He returned to the city this week for a look at the aftermath of war. Here is his report.

By Juan Tamayo

ESTELI, Nicaragua, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Esteli today is a city of children and old people. Its teenagers are nearly all gone, either dead or in hiding with Sandinista guerrillas.

"If the National Guard catches any teenagers with long hair or beard, they say, 'You're a Sandinista and you're dead,'" a woman said as she glanced nervously on the street, apparently wary of being seen by guardsmen.

"Please don't use my name or they'll kill me, too," said the woman, a widow. "I am, too, alone and there are no guarantees. The first chance I get I am going to California to live with my daughter."

The woman was one of the 24,500 residents of Esteli, 80 miles north of Managua on the Pan American Highway, who endured 14 days of National Guard attacks that razed most of the central area.

About 500 persons died as guard planes pounded Esteli for six hours a day with rockets and heavy machine gun fire to drive out a half-dozen Sandinistas and hundreds of teenagers who had captured 75 percent of the city on Sept. 9 as part of a nationwide uprising to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza.

through the city streets, choked with dust from the rubble of razed buildings.

Almost a fourth of the commercial center had been bombed or burned; the roofless ruins, charred automobiles and power lines that hung limply attested to the ferocity of the two-week battle.

A two-story building was merely outer walls, one still showing the 4-foot-wide hole blasted by a rocket, and around the hole was the sunburst-like pattern of shrapnel.

"This house will be repaired," appeared on the wall.

Wednesday after army officers entered Esteli's two biggest dailies, Estelista and Kayhan, and said they would have to approve all stories for publication.

15 Teen-Agers Seen

This reporter, who spent two days with the rebels before the guard launched the major thrust of its counterattack, was shocked by the scene of near-total destruction upon returning to the city after the battle ended.

Compromise in Censorship Dispute

Iran's Striking Newsmen Win Demands

TEHRAN, Oct. 13 (Reuters) — The Iranian government bowed to night to demands by striking newspaper workers for an end to censorship, but faced another challenge as the opposition called for a peaceful general strike on Monday.

The minister of state for executive affairs, Manouchehr Azmun, said that the press workers' demands were acceptable to the government, Iran radio reported. Press sources said that the strike, which has closed all newspapers in the country for two days, probably would end tomorrow.

The newsmen stopped work on Wednesday after army officers entered Iran's two biggest dailies, Estelista and Kayhan, and said they would have to approve all stories for publication.

Press sources said that a compromise agreement provided for a government declaration ruling out censorship in return for a guarantee that newspapers would not criticize the armed forces or the shah.

The government of Premier Jafar Shari'Emami, meanwhile, faced what could be the most serious challenge of its seven weeks in office as the opposition National Front Party called a peaceful strike in mourning for the hundreds killed after martial law was imposed in 12 cities last month.

An opposition leader said that the call was for the peaceful closure of shops and offices on the 40th day after martial law and the killings, the most important day in the Shiite Muslim mourning cycle. The

leader said that no street demonstrations would be held.

Other dissident sources said, however, that there might be demonstrations at some of the capital's universities.

The press strike climaxed two weeks of turmoil that followed pay strikes in many government offices, including schools and the post office, and clashes between security forces and anti-government demonstrators in several provincial towns in which at least 15 persons were killed.

The latest strikers, the staff at the Hino Hotel, went back to work tonight after a 24-hour stoppage. They said that they won pay increases of up to 25 percent. Several clients had left the hotel without paying their bills.

At Party Conference

Thatcher Pledges Tories To Seek Labor's Defeat

From Wire Dispatches

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 13 — Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher called today for "realistic, responsible collective bargaining, free from government interference," but added that the unions must act realistically.

Addressing the Conservative Party conference, Mrs. Thatcher said that her party would do all it could to defeat the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan as soon as Parliament reconvenes at the end of this month.

"Whenever the moment comes, we are ready," Mrs. Thatcher said in a speech to 4,000 delegates at the end of her party's annual rank-and-file conference.

"As soon as Parliament reassembles, we shall do all we can as a responsible opposition to end the present damaging uncertainty, to defeat the government and to bring about a general election," she said. "I would not take the result for granted. But I have faith that our time is coming."

Mrs. Thatcher handed as an illusion Labor charges that a Conservative government would be able to work with the trade unions. "The idea that only Labor can talk to Labor drowned in the sea at the Labor conference at Blackpool last week," she said. This was a reference to the Labor Party's rejection

at Blackpool of Mr. Callaghan's demand for a 5 percent ceiling on pay increases.

Mrs. Thatcher repudiated former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath's support here earlier in the week for the general election that Mr. Callaghan must order within the next 12 months.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking on her 53rd birthday, marshaled her party's faithful for the general election that Mr. Callaghan must order within the next 12 months.

When she entered, the delegates sang "Happy Birthday" to her. At the end of her speech, she won a standing ovation while young Conservatives unveiled a banner inscribed "Love Maggie" and members of her shadow cabinet handed her a monster symbolic key to No. 10 Downing Street — the prime minister's office.

If the Conservatives win, she would be Britain's first woman prime minister.

"If they win, the harder they'll fall," Mrs. Thatcher said in a challenge to Mr. Callaghan to stake his Labor government's life on an election now. "But the harder too will be our task of halting and reversing the decline of Britain."

Mrs. Thatcher made these points:

- The next Conservative government would restore British defense cuts and bring defense spending back to the minimum needed to meet the threat of the Soviet Union.

- A Conservative government would maintain the British troops in Northern Ireland as long as they are needed there. So, to those who say "bring our boys back," Mrs. Thatcher retorted: "If you wash your hands of Northern Ireland you wash them in blood. So long as Ulster wishes to belong to the United Kingdom she will do so."

- The Conservatives are determined to support the police in maintaining law and order. She warned criminals, "You will find in the new Conservative government a remorseless and implacable enemy."

- It is a smear to call the Conservatives racists. She said that compulsory repatriation of black and Asian immigrants "is not and never will be our policy."

Austria Protests Reporter Ouster

VIENNA, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Austria today accused the Soviet Union of violating the Helsinki agreement by expelling an Austrian correspondent without giving the reasons for his expulsion.

The Foreign Ministry said it has informed the Soviet Embassy that the expulsion of Erhard Hutter, a Moscow correspondent for Austrian radio and television, could "cast a shadow" on the friendly relations between Austria and the Soviet Union.

A representative of the Soviet Embassy refused to accept the Austrian note and said the measure was directed only against Mr. Hutter, not against Austria. Mr. Hutter, who has reported from Moscow for seven years, said he apparently was kicked out because the Russians disliked his stories about dissidents.

Uganda Claim of Invasion By Tanzania Is Doubtful

NAIROBI, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Uganda emigre sources said today that the charge of a Tanzanian invasion by President Idi Amin yesterday was intended to cover up an upheaval at a military camp at Mosoko that the sources said took place on Tuesday.

The sources speculated that the difficulties at the camp, about 50 miles from the reported scene of fighting, diverted Marshal Amin's attention from his broadcast threat — also yesterday — to take reprisal against Americans in Uganda for a U.S. economic embargo against his country.

Some diplomats here relate the invasion charges to the warning by the unpredictable Marshal Amin that he would soon make a "drastic and serious decision" concerning Americans and anyone connected with the United States.

The threat was made in retaliation for the signing last week by President Carter of an international Monetary Fund bill amended to mandate a full economic embargo against Uganda. The United States has been the chief purchaser of Ugandan coffee.

Although Marshal Amin has yet to say what his "drastic decision" will be, the warning recalled his short-lived edict of two years ago forbidding U.S. citizens to leave the country. At the time, angry over Mr. Carter's condemnation of civil rights violations in Uganda, Marshal Amin ordered all Americans there to meet with him, presumably to pledge their loyalty. The order was rescinded at the last minute.

The U.S. embassy here estimates that there are slightly more than 200 U.S. nationals in Uganda at present, most of them missionaries. There are thought to be a few dozen technicians from the Harris Co. of New York, who are building a communications satellite.

Uganda Radio reported today that fighting was still going on in

Dutch Extradite 2 West German Terror Suspects

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP) — Two West German terrorist suspects were extradited by Dutch authorities tonight, the Justice Ministry said.

Christoph Wackernagel, 27, and Gerd Schneider, 29, were flown by helicopter from Maastricht prison in the south of the Netherlands to an undisclosed location in West Germany.

The two were captured in Amsterdam last November after a shootout with Dutch police. They are accused of being members of a terrorist organization (the Red Army Faction), using false documents and attempting to murder three policemen wounded during their arrest. Mr. Wackernagel also is sought in West Germany for a number of terrorist offenses.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said that the decision to extradite the two men was made hours after they started a hunger strike.

The Cause of Nonhuman Rights Wins Its Own Spokesman at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI) — While most delegates are inclined to worry about things like the Middle East and nuclear war, Sir Eric Gairy, prime minister of the Caribbean island of Grenada, is concerned about flying saucers and people who strip bark off trees.

Yesterday in his address to the UN General Assembly, he praised a dozen UN leaders, bemoaned the deaths of poets, presidents and political leaders, quoted the Bible and Shakespeare, and put in a tourist plug for Grenada and flying saucers.

Sir Eric has been trying for years to get the United Nations to set up an agency for monitoring and reporting on unidentified flying objects. And every year the UN General Assembly politely puts him off.

His address, however, had a new twist. Sir Eric took up the cause of nonhuman rights — "the rights of life other than human life, animals of the forest, pets at home, reptiles, birds, sensitive plants, flowers." All these, he said, have a right to life — but regrettably, too many humans trample on them.

"Suppose some other creature came down to crush us to bits, beating the skins off our backs as we do trees, inflicting us with excruciating pain until we die?" he asked.

He said he was speaking for and on behalf of all animals and plants, and appealed to the human race to act to protect their life.



The corpses of two policemen lie under blankets beside their ambushed vehicle near Bilbao.

Hillside Gunners Kill 2 in Basque Region Ambush

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Submachine gunfire from above killed two policemen and critically wounded a third as they rode in a Land-Rover today in the Basque region, officials said. The attackers were presumed to be ETA guerrillas.

The victims were driving on a forest road near Bilbao when the fire erupted at 2:20 p.m. from a slope overhead. Reports said that the gunmen escaped.

The slayings raised to nine the number of policemen killed in northern Spain in the last six weeks. A navy captain and a forest guard have also been assassinated in the region during the period.

The news agency EFE identified the man as Jacinto Zalacai and said he was the owner of a tool factory in the Basque town of Cestona which he intended to declare bankrupt. No group had taken responsibility for the attack.

Factory Owner Shot

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UPI) — A Spanish industrialist who had apparently been kidnapped was found in the Basque region today with gunshot wounds in the legs, police sources said.

Hong Kong, U.S. Said Goals of Vietnamese

Fugitives to China Seeking New Refuge

By Linda Marhefs

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 — Some of the Vietnamese refugees who fled across the Chinese border this summer as relations between the two Communist neighbors soured are finding China no more to their liking than Vietnam.

Sources here and in Canton said that many refugees, already disillusioned with the austere living conditions and political restrictions in China, are trying to escape to Hong Kong and then go to the United States.

This British colony, which has been fearful of a refugee invasion since the flight across the Chinese-Vietnamese border began, has indicated that its doors are closed to Vietnamese who have changed their minds about staying in China.

"We consider them illegal immigrants and they are not welcome," an Immigration Department spokesman said.

Five young ethnic Chinese from Vietnam were arrested last week by Hong Kong's marine police as they attempted to swim from the Chinese mainland to an island here. Authorities here determined that they had escaped from the bastion of the Chinese government in China has housed more than 170,000 Vietnamese refugees.

Canton Becomes Mecca

Canton, the provincial Chinese capital 90 miles from here, has become a mecca for Vietnamese hoping to emigrate or escape to Hong Kong, according to travelers' reports. So many Vietnamese have made their way to Canton illegally, often by using forged travel permits, that city authorities have been rounding them up and sending them back to the countryside en masse.

Several thousand were carried off in trucks early this month, soon after officials closed an overcrowded Canton hotel that had become an unofficial gathering place for refugees, sources said. So far Chinese authorities have been lenient with runaways — and have found urban jobs for a few with technical and professional skills — but that attitude may not last.

The Chinese seem to be losing patience, said a diplomat who recently visited villages where the Vietnamese have been resettled. "The Vietnamese refugees are turning out to be a major headache," he said.

Resettlement in the Chinese countryside on state-owned farms made them feel like the Vietnamese as an ironic fate. Many of them originally fled Vietnam to avoid Hanoi's forcible relocation of city-dwellers and ethnic Chinese to barren "new economic zones" on its borders.

Although more than 80 percent of the refugees came from North Vietnam, which has been Communist for a generation, they have expressed surprise and disappointment that the Chinese Communists exercise even tighter control over their population than do their Vietnamese counterparts.

One young refugee reported, for example, that in Vietnam it was still possible to bribe Communist officials or buy forged travel documents, but he said money was of no use in dealing with Chinese cadres.

Isolated Refugees

Apparently for security reasons, nearly all of the Vietnamese refugees have been isolated in remote areas of Kwangsi, Yunnan, Fukien and Kwangtung provinces, far from cities or military outposts. That has not stopped several thousand from slipping away and boarding trains for Canton, where they eventually hope to make contact with relatives in Hong Kong, the United States or Southeast Asia.

Feeding and caring for the influx of refugees has become a strain for the Chinese. Provincial radio broadcasts have bemoaned about the way in which local authorities swiftly provided housing, food and medicine for the new arrivals, but it has become apparent that the native Chinese, themselves very poor,

have been asked to make significant sacrifices.

A Kwangtung commune of 1,300 peasants was ordered to make room for more than 2,000 Vietnamese. Precious foodstuffs, such as meat and eggs, were appropriated for the newcomers. And a broadcast from Fukien reported that many villagers have spontaneously moved out of their houses and let the refugees from Vietnam move in.

Soon after the Chinese news agency disclosed that it was costing \$1,000 to resettle each refugee. Peking closed its border and announced that some of the refugees would be repatriated. But Hanoi refused to let any re-enter Vietnam.

Hopes for an amicable solution dissolved late last month, when the Chinese declared that prolonged negotiations with Vietnam over the fate of the refugees had proven fruitless and withdrew its delegation.

China might be tempted to issue exit permits to the Vietnamese and ship them across the Hong Kong border, except that Britain has made it clear through diplomatic channels in Peking and London that this congested colony of 4.7 million has simply run out of room.

A neighborhood called Mongkok, which has 370,000 people, is believed to be the most densely populated square mile in the world.

Hong Kong has offered temporary shelter to the so-called Vietnamese "boat people" who wash ashore here in frail fishing craft, but only because the United States and other countries have promised them permanent accommodations.

Vietnamese who are caught crossing into Hong Kong from China are classified as illegal immigrants, and under an agreement reached with Peking in 1974, are deported.

This distinction has apparently become common knowledge among Canton's Vietnamese population, for the five young Vietnamese captured by Hong Kong police last week claimed they were "boat people" and entitled to stay. The problem, according to the police, was that there was no trace of a boat.

Los Angeles Times

Diplomats Do Not Expect Pretoria to Change View

(Continued from Page 1)

set aside. That plan, providing for an election supervised by South Africa between Dec. 4 and 8, has sidelined the UN proposals, which ended joint South African and UN supervision of the transition to black majority rule in South-West Africa.

Mr. Botha, echoing the stand taken by his predecessor, John Vorster, who called the election the day he resigned last month, has emphasized that the party that triumphs in the South-West African balloting will be free to re-open negotiations with the UN if it chooses. However, many diplomats in the South African capital believe that Mr. Botha will do little to encourage that.

There has long been an implicit possibility of UN sanctions against South Africa, and it became explicit with the Security Council vote two weeks ago approving the detailed peace plan drawn up by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, when African members declared that Pretoria would invite sanctions if it held to its unilateral scheme.

However, the threat of an oil boycott, the probable first step in any sanctions campaign, has made little impact in Pretoria. This is partly due to a feeling that Western nations with large investments here — particularly Britain — are far from ready to take action that will hurt their own economies.

Mr. Botha, who made his reputation as a hard-line defense minister, is said to have argued privately that yielding on the South-West Africa issue for fear of sanctions would be pointless, because sanctions against South Africa's own racial policies are inevitable in the long term.

A number of responsible publicists in South Africa have suggested that the reason for South Africa's rejection of the UN plan, reportedly at Mr. Botha's urging, was a decision not to risk South-West Africa taking independence under a hostile government.

Victory in the December election is usually certain for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a coalition of whites and blacks strongly backed by the Vorster government. Because of a boycott by its principal rivals, the alliance will be opposed by only a right-wing white group.

The Turnhalle Alliance would have strong reasons for not accepting the Waldheim plan, since it

would require new elections, which would pit the Alliance against the South-West African People's Organization, the nationalist group that has waged a guerrilla war in the territory and that consistently heads straw polls in the territory.

Possible compromise offers from the Western foreign ministers seem unlikely to sway Mr. Botha, who is thought to believe that South Africa's interests require a friendly government in South-West Africa of the kind that the Turnhalle Alliance would establish.

The foreign ministers have indicated that they will warn the South African leader of the dangers of deeper Soviet and Cuban involvement in the guerrilla war if Pretoria persists. But Mr. Botha has argued in the past that South Africa's strategic interests will be better served by meeting the "Marxist" threat on the northern frontier of South-West Africa, 1000 miles from Pretoria, than by retreating to its own borders.

There were 15,000 Jews in this central Iranian city in 1948. Only about 4,000 remain. The others left for Tehran, for Israel or other areas in search of a better life.

"Once people know you are a Jew there will be problems," said Ben Rafi Mayeri, unofficial doyen of Esfahan's Jewish community. "Not from the government, but from the people."

Sometimes our children are taunted on the way to school and sometimes they have been beaten. It is impossible to win an argument with a Moslem if you have to go to the police or courts."

2,500 Years

"Why do we stay?" he asked. "Because we have lived here for 2,500 years."

Esfahan is 490 kilometers south of Tehran in a mountain-ringed

Historic Policy Change

Japan to Send Military Men Overseas

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (NYT) — In a subtle but historic change of policy, Japan is for the first time since 1945 preparing to send members of its military overseas, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The immediate reason for the dispatch of about 25 "security officials" from Japan's Defense Ministry to diplomatic missions overseas is to help protect embassies against terrorist attacks by the Japanese Red Army, which is based in the Middle East.

The extremist group, which is made up of a score of leftist guerrillas, according to police here, and is often compared to the West German Baader-Meinhof group, is suspected by the Japanese police of preparing plans for fresh attacks on Japanese embassies and citizens abroad.

But the significance of the decision to send abroad men from the Defense Ministry is that it breaks a taboo.

Memories Die Hard

Memories of the Japanese military invasions of Manchuria and northern China in the 1930s, often made against the wishes of the government in Tokyo — and of Japan's subsequent defeat in World War II — die hard.

Until now, the most the government has done was to send military attaches to embassies abroad for diplomatic duties, and it has approached the decision to send the batch of "security officials" overseas in a gingerly fashion and with a wary eye on public reactions.

In a circumspect move, the authorities will send out 50 men by April, 1979, the Foreign Ministry said, of whom half are from the National Police Agency and the rest are from the Defense Ministry. These will reinforce about 30 security experts already on the job, mainly in Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

In a further effort to diminish the impact of its decision, the government decreed that all 50 will join the Foreign Ministry temporarily, and travel as Foreign Ministry security officials.

The lengths to which the Foreign Ministry is going in order to lessen the immediate effect of its move are underlined by its refusal to say whether its "security officials" will be armed (presumably they will) or to reveal where they will be stationed.

Cautious Timing

The timing of the policy change is also a mark of the caution officials bear in sweetening the pill for Japanese pacifists, still a major force here, and for the Socialist Party, which favors unarmed neutrality.

The announcement coincides with a visit to Japan by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who not only urges Japan to take tougher anti-terrorist measures abroad but also counsels a realistic Japanese defense policy, free of traumas over World War II.

The German chancellor presided last July over the economic summit in Bonn, at which the leaders of the West and Japan decided "to intensify joint efforts to combat international terrorism."

That decision, needs more flesh on it, Mr. Schmidt told his Japanese hosts, to deal with the capitalist world's two most notorious left-wing guerrilla groups, which are German and Japanese in nationality.

Dacca Hijacking

The Germans were deeply upset by the feebleness with which Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda handled Japan's last terrorist flap, an air hijacking by the Japanese Red Army in Dacca last year, which ended swiftly when the Japanese leader decided to hand over several of the group who had been jailed here plus \$6 million in cash.

Mr. Schmidt is accompanied by Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, the minister of state who solved West Germany's last big terrorist incident overseas in Somalia a year ago by a sudden attack on a hijacked

jetliner grounded there. Mr. Schmidt wants Japan to learn from that action.

So far the Japanese have shown few signs of toughening up to the point where they would take military action abroad. "Last time we caved in in one day," said a police spokesman here, referring to the Dacca incident, "and next time the government might hold out for a week, but it would still give in."

But the decision to send officers overseas is a welcome sign of change to the Germans.

The bigger message conveyed by Mr. Schmidt, however, is that it is perfectly respectable for a sovereign nation to have armed forces and a defense policy. That is nothing new in West Germany which started rearmament 20 years ago, but to the Japanese, who have recently launched their first major defense debate since 1945, the Schmidt visit is a tonic.

"My belief is that anybody who wants to be protected against sudden attack and creeping pressures," Mr. Schmidt told a press conference here, "must contribute one way or another to collective defense."

Japanese contributions to defense in the Far East and even in Japan itself have so far been virtually zero — the U.S. does the job — but a defense "mood" is growing here, as shown by the decision once again to send military men abroad.

Crushed Youth Rebellion Leaves Esteli in Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

parently meant to ward off the huge government bulldozers, that were razing burned buildings.

Gen. Somoza has said that most of the buildings were set afire by the Sandinistas and the civilians who looted nearly every store in the town since the guard recaptured the city Sept. 23.

But foreign journalists said that they saw guardsmen with flamethrowers setting several buildings on fire the day after the city fell, and several residents said that the guard openly took part in the looting.

Most of the people seemed fearful about talking to journalists, though some whispered from deep within the doorways of their homes that guardsmen had killed innocent civilians.

The guardsmen rampaged after retaking the city, the residents said, killing scores of teen-agers, regardless of whether there was evidence that they had joined the rebels.

"They are still grabbing kids and knocking on doors at night to arrest people," said a man who would not give his name.

Sweden Has New Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiate" — first with his coalition partners and then in the Riksdag.

Mr. Ullsten admitted he would have to seek support also from political opponents, adding that the Liberal Party would not "put forward proposals that are bound to lose in parliament."

He also admitted the political power now had shifted from the government, meaning the Cabinet, to the parliament.

Before the vote, all parties explained how they intended to vote. Social Democratic leader Olof Palme said that because the non-Socialists did not want to form a government and half wanted the Social Democrats to form one, his party would abstain.

The Center Party spokesman, Thorsten Larsson, said that his party assumed that Mr. Ullsten would follow the former government's policy declarations, but "the different positions on the energy question mean we cannot vote yes."

Conservative Party spokesman Bertil Lildgard said that the Liberal Party has "turned away from the three-party cooperation," adding, however, that his party might support certain Liberal bills.

The Communists deplored the Social Democrats' decision to abstain from voting and "putting a non-Socialist party to power," party leader Lars Werner said.

The Social Democrats held 152 Riksdag seats, the Center Party 86, the Conservatives 55, the Liberals 39, the Communists 17.

Gromyko to Romania

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Moscow today for a visit to Romania, Tass reported.

Residents for 2,500 Years

Ghetto Existence Way of Life for Jews in Iranian City

ESFAHAN, Iran, Oct. 13 (AP) — They cannot bathe in 71 of Esfahan's 72 public baths. Their soiled dishes are often segregated from those of other customers in restaurants and cafes. Many anxiously escort their children to school, hoping to shield them from the occasional cruel taunts that can scar for life.

These are the Jews of Esfahan, descendants of wandering ancestors who mixed the soil of ancient Jerusalem with Aspadana and now live in a country where Islam is supreme.

There were 15,000 Jews in this central Iranian city in 1948. Only about 4,000 remain. The others left for Tehran, for Israel or other areas in search of a better life.

"Once people know you are a Jew there will be problems," said Ben Rafi Mayeri, unofficial doyen of Esfahan's Jewish community. "Not from the government, but from the people."

Sometimes our children are taunted on the way to school and sometimes they have been beaten. It is impossible to win an argument with a Moslem if you have to go to the police or courts."

2,500 Years

"Why do we stay?" he asked. "Because we have lived here for 2,500 years."

Esfahan is 490 kilometers south of Tehran in a mountain-ringed

plateau that alternates between lush green farmland and sun-parched earth. Jews reportedly first settled here in 700 B.C., when sent by the Chaldean King Nebuchadnezzar. Others came to Esfahan, then known as Aspadana, from Babylon and Jerusalem during the reign of Cyrus the Great.

The tomb of the biblical Esther, the young Hebrew girl who pleaded with King Xerxes for just treatment of Moses' people and became queen of the Achaemenian kingdom, still stands today, located northwest of Esfahan in Hamadan.

Mr. Mayeri, 62, who relies on oral history, said that some of the ancient elders brought soil from Jerusalem with them on their long trek. They mixed it with Esfahan's earth and it smelled like the holy city they had left. So they stayed.

Today, between 80,000 and 100,000 Jews are believed living in Iran.

"The history of the Jews can be seen in the Iranian national emblem," he said. "There is the original red sun of Iran. Then came the Jews, whose lion was added to the design and carried the Iranian sun. Then came the Arabs who added the scimitar to the lion's claw."

Jewish life here was sometimes harsh and perilous, he said, with special taxes levied on them and ghetto life imposed. "My father used to tell me how we would be

hurlingly teased and beaten on the streets," Mr. Mayeri said. "We were at their [the Moslems'] mercy."

"Thank God for Reza Pahlavi: When he came everything changed. We were free to worship and no longer had to fear people coming into the temple and killing or beating us."

Shah Reza Pahlavi ascended to the throne in 1924 and quickly set about modernizing Iran and instituting social reforms, including constitutional guarantees for religious minorities. His programs were carried further by his son, the current monarch, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Jews no longer are confined to the ghetto, have civil rights and their own representative in Parliament. The word *kalam*, or Jew, is missing from new identity cards which the government issues to its citizens.

Petty discrimination, the kind most resistant to government decree, persists.

Children Harassed

"There are many small things," said Mr. Mayeri. "If you go into an ice cream store you won't have any trouble served. But if you watch carefully, you will notice your dirty dishes are washed separately from the others, and three times. They consider us unclean."

After some children were harassed on the way to Esfahan's Jewish school, he said, many parents started walking with their children.

Mr. Mayeri lives with his wife and three children in a 100-year-old building amidst a cluster of humble structures near Esfahan's old bazaar. Lilac bushes and water troughs decorate the inner courtyard.

The old house has no bathing facilities and, Mr. Mayeri's family must use the public bath at Julla, a quarter on the opposite side of town where many of Esfahan's Armenian Christians live. Jews, he said, are unofficially barred from all but Julla's bathhouse.

The Mayeri family plans to emigrate to the United States soon to join his oldest daughter and her husband and his brothers.

Mr. Mayeri and other Jews here, who are mostly cloth merchants, worry about recent anti-government outbursts in Iran.

Conservative Moslem groups are opposed to some aspects of the Shah's modernization programs, and leftist and Western-educated intellectuals are demanding a change in the country's social and political structure. More radical elements have called for the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty.

"Our lives depend on the Shah and the royal family. I am certain of that," Mr. Mayeri said.

AP/WIDEWORLD

For Internal Settlement

Rhodesia's Smith Gets Some Kissinger Support

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith prepared to take his campaign for acceptance to the West Coast today after winning the qualified endorsement of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his plan to set up black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith and his colleagues on Rhodesia's interim ruling council, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, are in the East Coast today, scheduled to fly to California tomorrow night and spend the next several days there, meeting with — among others — former President Gerald R. Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, both potential candidates for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, whose support Mr. Smith would like to receive.

Rebellion Ruins

sign backed to the East Coast next week, Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole are scheduled to stop in Houston, where their host at a dinner reception is to be former Gov. John Connally, another possible Republican candidate for the White House.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole met with Mr. Kissinger in his Washington office late yesterday. Mr. Kissinger said afterward that he believed Mr. Smith was sincere in his effort to set up a formula for effecting a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

"I'm not saying we should support the internal settlement," the former secretary of state said. "I'm saying we should give his approach an opportunity."

Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole flew here today. They met with the other two members of Rhodesia's ruling group, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, shortly after those two arrived from

Mugabe Bars Washington From Rhodesia Mediation

By David Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 13 (UPI) — The Zimbabwe African National Union, the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance in Rhodesia, yesterday formally rejected any further participation by the United States in negotiations for a settlement of the Rhodesia dispute.

In a statement issued by its central committee, ZANU said that by admitting Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to the United States last week for his current visit, Washington had exceeded its role as a mediator and should be excluded from conferences on Rhodesia.

"We are now compelled to state that, at all future conferences on Rhodesia, the United States government participation be excluded," the statement said.

They have by admitting Smith and his gang exceeded their jurisdiction as mediators, the ZANU statement said.

It added that while the United States as a sovereign state was free to admit whomsoever it pleased, it had a responsibility to ZANU's right "to demand that states who have no legal right or interest in the Rhodesian situation should have no presence at any future series of future conferences dealing with this matter."

"We now name the United States as a state which must never be involved in the Rhodesian situation," the statement said.

The statement was issued only in the name of ZANU, the Chinese-backed Rhodesian nationalist faction led by Robert Mugabe. There was no indication that it had been approved by the Zambian-based wing of the front, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) headed by Joshua Nkomo.

Nonetheless, the opposition of ZANU to further U.S. participation in the search for a negotiated settlement is a major blow to a Carter administration's diplomacy aimed at ending the Rhodesian conflict. It is bound to make extremely difficult any future joint British-American initiative over Rhodesia, which leaves London on its own to

Rhodesia to join in the effort to win U.S. support for the proposed settlement.

After meetings with the editorial boards of Newsweek magazine and The New York Times, the group was to attend a dinner given by the American-Rhodesian Association, a group that supports Mr. Smith's plan.

While Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole fly to San Diego, Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau are to go to Washington.

Mr. Kissinger said after yesterday's meeting that he, like the Carter administration, favors an all-party conference that would include the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces now waging war on the Salisbury government from bases in nearby countries.

But he agreed with Mr. Smith's argument that failure of the United States to give Mr. Smith any support at all serves to encourage Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in fighting rather than enter negotiations.

Mr. Smith has contended during his visit here that the internal settlement he proposes is based on a formula spelled out by Mr. Kissinger in a 1976 meeting in Pretoria, S. Africa, and that in exchange for his agreement to the U.S. demand for free elections of a black government, the United States promised to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

The State Department says that understanding was never presented as a commitment, but only as a suggestion.

Mr. Kissinger, not disputing this view, said yesterday after his meeting with Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole that conditions have changed since 1976.



MARSHALING HER FORCES — Airman 1st Class Donna Stewart of the 435th Tactical Airlift Wing guides a C-5 Galaxy of the U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command into its parking spot at the Rhein Main Air Base in West Germany. Airman Stewart is the first woman to serve as an aircraft marshal in a U.S. Air Force unit stationed in Europe.

Congressman Said to Have Gotten \$65,000

Flood Charged With Influence Peddling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT) — The Department of Justice yesterday charged Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., with a sweeping scheme to sell his influence in government in exchange for stock and more than \$65,000 in cash.

In an indictment brought by a federal grand jury here, the government alleged that Rep. Flood, who has served more than four decades in Congress, had conspired with his chief aide to demand cash payments from business and professional men who were seeking influence in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

During the period covered by the indictment, Rep. Flood was the chairman of a House subcommittee to which these agencies had to appear for their annual budgets.

Rep. Flood, who was indicted in early September in California on perjury charges, has consistently denied any wrongdoing. He is expected to continue his effort to seek re-election in his northeastern Pennsylvania district.

Cash, Bank Stock

According to yesterday's indictment, Rep. Flood improperly received about \$65,000 in cash and 100 shares of Pennsylvania bank stock between 1970 and 1976, either directly or through an aide, Stephen Elko. The congressman is also charged with seeking \$100,000 more in bribes.

The charges are only part of the legal clouds that have gathered over Rep. Flood. In addition to the California indictment, he is under investigation by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia that is looking into an allegation that he improperly used his influence to get poverty program funds for a private hospital in exchange for campaign contributions.

Information now under investigation by the Justice Department and the House Ethics Committee accuses Rep. Flood of receiving \$34,000 in legal fees through a Philadelphia law firm after he exerted his influence on behalf of the expansion of Hahnemann Hospital. He is alleged to



Rep. Daniel Flood

have sought further influence with federal poverty-program officials through Rep. Flood.

In yesterday's indictment the government charged that Rep. Flood and Elko, who is serving a

federal prison sentence after pleading guilty in a separate case, began a conspiracy in 1970 to sell Rep. Flood's vast influence with certain government agencies.

Although the indictment said that the congressman or Elko had received about \$65,000 and 100 shares of stock, it brought separate bribery accusations on only \$16,000 of the money because the five-year statute of limitations barred other charges.

The indictment said that a series of payments had been made by Dr. Mordecai Head, a Washington physician who operates an internationally-known conference center called Airline House in Virginia. Other payments are alleged to have gone to Rep. Flood from Rabbi Leib Pinter, head of a Jewish charitable program in New York City, who has pleaded guilty to making the payments, and Robert Genaro, a prominent businessman-banker in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

If convicted, Rep. Flood could be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison and be fined \$20,000 for each bribery count, and he could receive five years in prison and be fined \$10,000 for each conspiracy allegation.

Bonn Fears Terrorists Getting Guns Sold by GIs

BONN, Oct. 13 (UPI) — West German customs police are "thoroughly alarmed" at the amount of guns and ammunition they believe may have leaked into the West German black market and possibly into terrorist hands from a U.S. Army rod-and-gun club, a customs police spokesman said today.

"It appears that a very considerable volume of guns and ammunition was moving through the rod-and-gun club of the U.S. military community in Bad Kreuznach into the hands of unauthorized persons," the spokesman said.

Customs police fear that guns and ammunition sold through the Bad Kreuznach club may have reached not only West German gun hobbyists but also terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof gang. U.S. weapons and ammunition have been found in most of the terrorist arms caches recently uncovered by police.

Bad Kreuznach is headquarters of the U.S. 8th Infantry Division. West German customs police, U.S. military police and U.S. Criminal Investigation Department officers began their investigation when a change of club management revealed irregularities, the spokesman said.

The spokesman confirmed that two of the Americans, a U.S. Army non-commissioned officer and a civilian, returned to the United States immediately after the investigation began. He said the West Germans want to interview both of them, and will be asking the Americans to make the necessary arrangements.

"We will pursue the matter because our interests are affected," the spokesman said.

A U.S. Army pamphlet given newcomers in Europe explains that "rod-and-gun clubs in Germany sell ammunition, rifles, shotguns and handguns well below stateside prices."

A witness being interviewed by German and U.S. police alleged that gun club members bought large amounts of guns and ammunition in their own names for resale to German civilians.

U.S. soldiers are required to reg-

4 Russians Visiting U.S. Electric Plants

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI) — Soviet officials plan to inspect electrical plants in three U.S. states in an attempt to learn how to improve the economy and efficiency of their country's new nationwide electrical transmission system.

Four representatives of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Power, in the United States on a 10-day visit, today were to tour the Blenheim-Gilboa hydro pump storage power plant in Schoharie County, New York. Yesterday, they toured the New York Power Pool Control Center and visited the General Electric Co. plant in Schenectady.

No Firm Evidence of Murder

Former CIA Man's Death Likely to Remain Mystery

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT) — It will be that John Paisley wanted to cast off from his life much as he had cast off from shore in his sailing days — silently slipping away, with only a trace of a wake.

But if that is true, his plan went badly awry, and instead of a quiet exit, his death is now a major international mystery.

Two things initially set Mr. Paisley's death apart. He had served for more than 20 years as an officer of the CIA and was an expert on Soviet military strategy, and his body was found floating in Chesapeake Bay strapped with nearly 40 pounds of diver's weights and with a bullet wound in the skull just below the left ear.

There is no firm evidence, despite several reports, that Mr. Paisley's death was connected to intelligence activities — no real sign of skulduggery by Soviet intelligence agencies or other covert operators.

Friends Suspect Suicide

Many of Mr. Paisley's colleagues at the CIA and many of his friends believe that he was trying to commit suicide in such a manner that it would appear he had disappeared in a sailing accident. His wife, Mary Ann, from whom he was separated; his son, Edward, and a woman acquaintance, Betty Myers, all have said that he seemed to be in good spirits and unlikely to kill himself.

Despite nearly two weeks of investigation, a seven-man team of Maryland state police officers does not appear close to a verdict on whether the death was murder or suicide. Moreover, even a superficial review of case suggests that it may be a deeper mystery than Mr. Paisley's CIA friends are willing to acknowledge.

John Paisley joined the CIA in 1953 after a stint in the merchant marine and work in North Africa as a communications specialist for the United Nations. He was never involved in the CIA's covert operations, according to former intelligence officers and CIA public statements.

Mr. Paisley, his former colleagues said, was a "brilliant researcher" who had developed the use of computers in strategic research. There is no record that he served abroad at any time.

In his 20 years with the CIA, Mr. Paisley rose to become the deputy director of the Office of Strategic Research, which concentrates on studying the military intentions and capabilities of foreign governments, with emphasis on the Soviet Union.

Retired in 1974

Although this was a senior executive position, paying in the range of \$35,000 a year, top command escaped Mr. Paisley. In 1973 he was passed over for promotion to chief of the division, and he retired in 1974.

Even in retirement, Mr. Paisley would have been a valuable intelligence acquisition for the Russians. A former intelligence officer noted: "He could tell them how we view them, how we arrive at our conclusions and what kinds of evidence we think is important."

Moreover, Mr. Paisley was retained by the CIA as a consultant after retirement and was involved

in the evaluation of Soviet military power. Yet several colleagues, as one officer put it, agreed that "on the Richter scale" John Paisley was "a 5 for the Russians" — he would not have been a good mole (an agent in place in the CIA's command).

Mr. Paisley's retirement was not serene. His marriage ended in 1975, and he moved from a comfortable home in suburban Virginia to an impersonal downtown Washington apartment building. A son became embroiled in legal problems after a serious auto accident.

Since his death there have been reports that he was under financial pressure, but neither credit bureau reports nor court records bear out major financial reverses.

Sailing remained possibly John Paisley's greatest pleasure. He owned a 31-foot sloop-rigged sailboat, which he berthed at the home of a former Air Force intelligence officer on the lower Chesapeake Bay.

On Sunday, Sept. 24, Mr. Paisley sailed early in the day with a friend. Later he put the friend ashore and went out alone. Late in the afternoon he radioed ashore and said that he would not be back until after dark. He was not seen alive again.

On Sept. 25 an unidentified caller reported to the Coast Guard that a sailboat had run aground about 10 miles from where Mr. Paisley was last known to be sailing. The Coast Guardsmen who boarded the boat said that there was no sign of a struggle or damage, nor was there any sign of Mr. Paisley.

There were, however, CIA documents aboard, and a 9mm automatic pistol was missing from the boat. One unfired cartridge was found on the cabin floor.

The CIA sent two intelligence officers to the boat and took custody of the papers, which a spokesman later said were not secret documents. The next day, according to intelligence sources, Mrs. Paisley removed her husband's personal effects from his Washington apartment. She then invited CIA operatives to her home to pick up his papers and his CIA credentials.

Evidence 'Contaminated'

Five days after he disappeared, John Paisley's body was found floating several miles from his boat. He had been shot. The Maryland state police laboratories cannot confirm that the bullet that killed him came from his own pistol, but the fragments they recovered are of similar weight.

The state police reported that the evidence on the boat and in his apartment had been so "contaminated" by movement and search that it could not be relied upon.

But the state police speculate that if Mr. Paisley's death was suicide, he achieved it by weighting himself with diving lead, hanging over the side of the boat and, holding the pistol in his left hand, firing at his own skull.

The police have found one more indication that Mr. Paisley may have taken his own life. Several weeks before his death, he bought an unneeded set of diving weights. Privately, however, a senior Maryland police officer said at an interview: "We will probably never know the truth."



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Cambodian Refugees

In the absence of feasible avenues for action, the outrage expressed at the war that the government of Cambodia has been conducting against its own people has provided scant benefit to the victims. "Democratic Kampuchea," as it is called, having chosen isolation to impose its rule, has seemed immune to external protests. So it is especially gratifying that the United States is finally finding something helpful to do.

The first step has been to funnel aid to countries caring for Cambodian refugees. Some \$8 million is now going for refugees in Thailand — through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Earlier this year a mission dispatched by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., brought to the attention of Congress the plight of some 120,000 Cambodian refugees in Vietnam. The trouble was that, while Thailand is a friendly country with which the United States has close ties, Vietnam is unrecognized by the U.S. government and regarded as an unacceptable regime by many U.S. citizens. For people feeling that way about Vietnam, such as Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., the problem was how to help the refugees without giving aid or approval to Vietnam. That is, of course, precisely what the international organizations are for — in this case, the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. On that basis, Mr. Dole joined forces with Mr. Kennedy. The result was that the Congress has now put up its first funds for Cambodians in Vietnam. The money is small (\$1.5 million), but the necessary precedent has been set.

A second step is pending — admission of some of those Cambodian refugees to the United States. There is a continuing and, in our view, rather tiresome argument in Washington over whether the refugees should be admitted under the attorney general's "parole" authority or whether Congress should itself directly regulate the flow. But in this instance, both houses of Congress, not without some friction, have supported resolutions requesting the administration to use the parole authority to admit at least 15,000 Cambodians. Attorney General Griffin Bell, who has expressed reservations about use of the authority, is pondering the request.

We hope he responds promptly and positively. Resolution of the fine points of a Washington legal and jurisdictional dispute cannot be allowed priority over the relief of desperate people fleeing a wretched regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Singer's Nobel Prize

Almost every time a Nobel Prize for literature is announced, the cries divide between "Who?" and "Shame!" — "Who?" coming from the general public, "Shame!" from the particular. This year there are very few cries of either sort in response to the award to Isaac Bashevis Singer; and it is surprising how many people have heard of, and read, the work of the shy Polish immigrant who still writes his stories in Yiddish, the right to left, in college blue books. The credit for the prize is rightfully and naturally all Mr. Singer's. But a separable kind of credit goes to the Swedish Academy of Letters for recognizing in Mr. Singer not only a great writer, but also the satisfaction of a popular wish to hear a good story.

For all the complaints that automatically accrue to Nobel Prizes, the awards for literature, in fact, have not been half bad. To be sure, Tolstoy, Joyce and Proust were left in the cold, but Yeats, Shaw, Mann, O'Neill, Eliot, Faulkner and Hemingway have been honored; and most of these writers, including the poets, had the genius for storytelling that the academy has prized in Mr. Singer. Even Sinclair Lewis and John Steinbeck, whose awards caused a healthy ruckus, were storytellers above all. It is an ancient art, storytelling; the more straightforward the better.

The award to Mr. Singer, then, is also an award to simplicity and clarity, the achievement of which is no mean trick in a literary atmosphere currently dominated by linguistic criticism. The achievement of simplicity and clarity is no mean trick in life, either, which is what Mr. Singer has been saying in a hundred ways for 50 years. His first famous story, "Gimpel the Fool," is about a man who is a fool in name only mainly because he personifies simplicity and clarity. "When the time comes," Gimpel says of death, "I will go joyfully. Whatever may be there it will be real, without complication, without ridicule, without deception. God be praised: There even Gimpel cannot be deceived."

The praising of God is Mr. Singer's other major strength, and in a sense that, too, is being rewarded here. Not Judaism or religion per se, but rather the half-fearful belief in a supernatural world against which men contend. This, too, is the old world of writing; the tales of little people who go about their funny or pathetic or tragic business in the sight of an Almighty who may not care. Mr. Singer said his prize doesn't prove much, but it proves that such a world is still around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Pressure on Somoza

Release of some political prisoners and the promise of freedom for more has brightened the prospects for an intelligent solution of Nicaragua's troubles. This action shows that President Somoza is fully aware of how widespread is the opposition to his regime. His acceptance of mediation by three other countries demonstrates that he has been influenced by pressures from the U.S. government and neighboring states.

But the non-Communist opponents of Somoza are insisting that only his removal from office can set Nicaragua on a course of democratic liberalization. And only such a course can save the country from going more completely over to the camp of the Sandinistas, who make no bones about being Marxist. And even before that, martial law and censorship must be abandoned.

Can Anastasio Somoza be persuaded to step down from the presidency? From that office he has controlled the entire country and amassed a huge family fortune in the past 20 years, following a similar period of control, if not dictatorship, by his father. It is not easy to relinquish such power voluntarily.

ly. Only if he is convinced that he is likely to be deposed violently can he be expected to retire or resign.

Given the coalition of interests now opposing Somoza's rule, violence is exactly what he can expect. His National Guard, which is the country's army and police force, has succeeded in putting down an uprising in several cities, which was sparked by the Sandinistas. But... most observers feel it is only a matter of time before a bigger and better-organized revolt will break out.

Even the most conservative elements in Nicaragua and in surrounding countries are convinced, by now, that the longer the repressive Somoza regime continues, the more the Nicaraguans will be radicalized and the better will be the chances of the Sandinistas for seizing control.

The past brutality of the Somoza government has left opponents with little choice. Replacement of President Somoza with a popularly elected leader could still enable the country to stave off dictatorship of the left while dismantling the dictatorship of the right.

— From the Providence (R.I.) Journal.

International Opinion

An Implausible Denial

The "most categorical denial" by the Bulgarian news agency that undercover agents of that country had been involved in the deaths of [Georgi] Markov and [Vladimir] Simeonov increases suspicions rather than allays them. This is particularly true of the cynical agency's remark that if the Bulgarian government had wanted to do away with these two men, it would not have waited 10 years to do so.

This is an attitude that entirely matches the observations made by Interior Minister Stoianoff at an anniversary celebration for the Bulgarian offshoot of the KGB: "Our enemies are nowhere safe from our retribution. We acknowledge no frontiers. Counter-revolutionaries must be made aware that there exists no safe refuge for them." Could there be any more resounding rebuttal of the news agency's protestations of innocence?

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

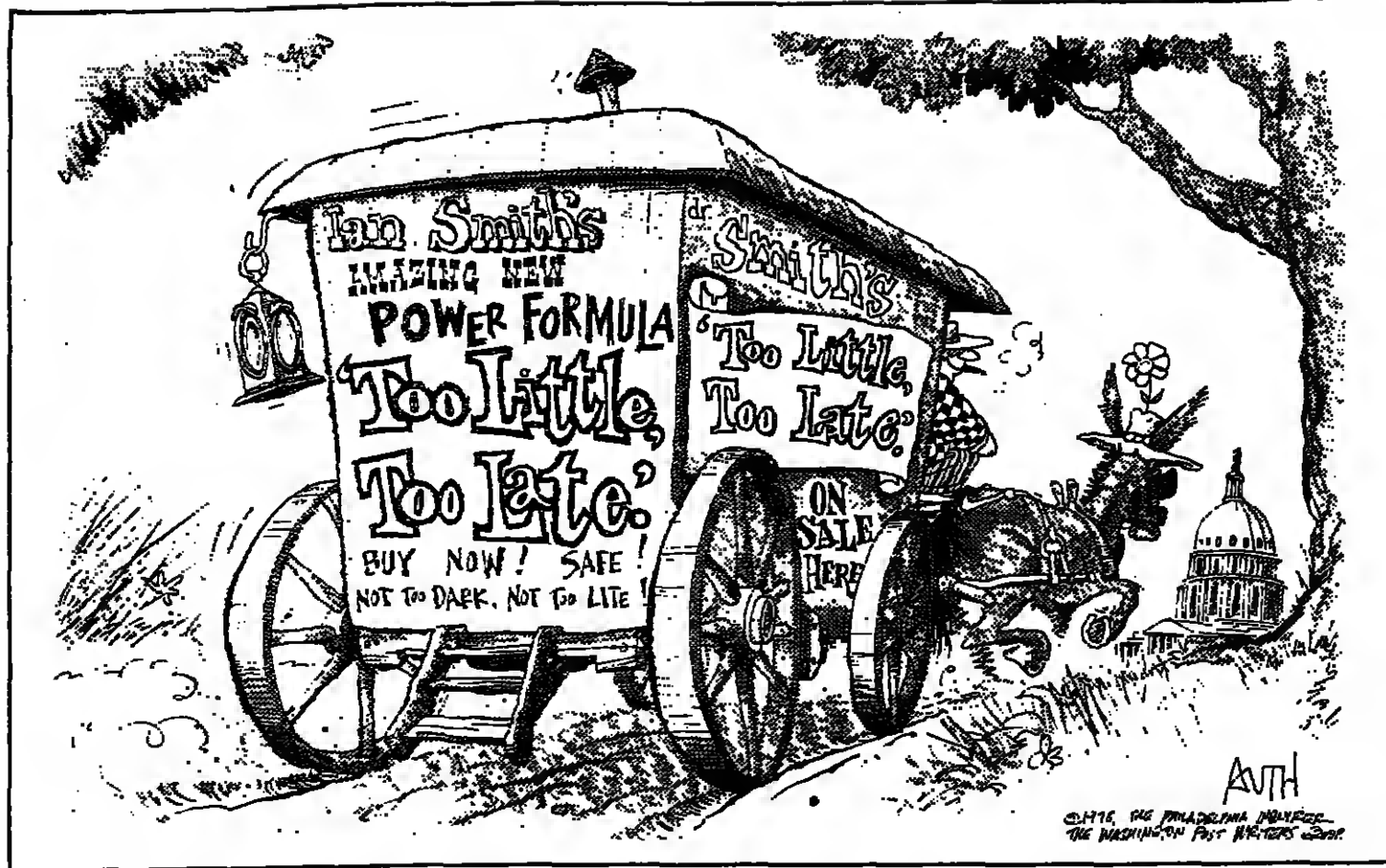
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 14, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Press commented in an editorial: "Admiral Dewey's emphatic declaration in favor of a larger navy is warranted. There is no reason why the people at large should continue to be deceived about the deplorable state of our naval defenses. A fleet able to defend the country is necessary to the security of our coastline and our foreign trade. It takes years to build even one vessel, and when war breaks out, if it ever does, there will be no time to add to the navy. The way to prevent war is to be prepared for it."

Fifty Years Ago
October 14, 1928

PARIS — If armed robbers were always, upon conviction, subject to punishment by death, their number and their audacity undoubtedly would speedily diminish. The recent noonday robbery at gunpoint of a New York diamond merchant would not have occurred. True, it has been protested that in 18th century England, when every sort of robbery was punished by hanging, the multitude of those amenable to this fate increased rather than diminished. But it was the very lack of a distinction between degrees of culpability that made the culprits so reckless.



Spanish Democracy: No Turning Back

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID — Democracy is not an abstract word in Spain. These days, it has a concrete reality like sand in the bullring or smog in the air. Spaniards invoke democracy, fret over it, joke about it, even when they don't understand it.

This vitality of a word, whose use is so stale elsewhere in the world, is one of the surest signs around that Spain, with astonishing ease, has succeeded in shaking off four decades of dictatorship.

The comedian Fazio Gancia, told a bad joke at a ceremonial dinner of the annual Sherry Harvest Festival in Jerez de la Frontera a few weeks ago:

"A Spaniard entered a bakery and said, 'Paisano (fellow countryman), give me five loaves of bread.'"

"But the baker replied, 'Don't just call me paisano. We have democracy now. Call me brother.'"

"All right, brother," the customer said. "Give me five loaves of bread." The baker did so, and the customer walked out.

"Hey, wait a minute," the baker called out. "You haven't paid."

"It's O.K., brother," the customer replied in a childlike voice. "I'm only taking the bread home to mama."

Not Cynical

Bad political jokes are always difficult to analyze. But I do not believe that a joke like this reflects Spanish cynicism or even skepticism about democracy. Spaniards do not themselves owe for having embraced the idea of democracy as if they were teen-agers embracing the image of John Travolta. Democracy is a novelty, a fact, in Spain. But it is also very real and comforting and attainable. To joke about democracy in Spain is to feel that the battle for it has, in large measure, been won.

This feeling of victory must be put in perspective. Democracy in Spain is imperfect, fragile, poorly rooted, and misunderstood. Life is crisscrossed with hangovers from the fascist dictatorship of the late Francisco Franco. Any analyst can see many tensions ahead. The government of Spain may still dawdle on the way to full democracy, or even balk at the enormous change ahead. But it is hard to conceive of any true turning back. There is now an incessant force behind democracy in Spain.

Of course, the force is made up of Spanish feelings and attitudes. It is a psychological mood. And this mood could be shattered by some unforeseen calamity or rash of madness. The Francoist army could, I suppose, attempt what Franco himself attempted in 1936, and stage a coup. But if it did so, this time the army would be isolated, charging in the wrong direction and tilting at windmills like the old fashioned La Mancha knight, and its chances of success would be few.

The trend away from fascism seems relentless now in Spain. The psychological mood for democracy is so strong that only a fool would contemplate balking back the tide.

Awe-inspiring Change

The change in less than three years has been awesome. When Franco died in November, 1975, Spain was the last survivor of fascism in Europe. Now, with a representative parliamentary government, with leftists wooing voters in the streets, with girls' magazines covering the kiosks, with nude and political poets on stage and screen, with flamenco singers wailing songs about liberty, Spain has taken its place in the mainstream of Europe.

Much of this is owed to two young heirs of Francoism, King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez, who had the intelligence to set down a modern course for Spain and the skill to make the once-impossible changes seem inevitable. Their way was eased, however, by the will of almost all politicians from left to right to make things work, by the fear of discord brought on by memories of the Spanish Civil War, and by the sudden realization by many Spaniards that their last leader, Franco, had been out of date for years.

The problem of the police illustrates the enormous change of mood in Spain. After Franco died, it was obvious that any transition to democracy would be hampered by a police force trained under dictatorship to put down dissent. In the first months, foreign correspondents, including myself, liked

to watch their analyses with ominous questions: Can the king and Suarez control their police? And, if not, is there any hope for democracy?

The problem boiled to crisis this summer. On July 8, at the annual Fiesta of San Fermin in Pamplona, a police commander stupidly led his men, with guns firing, into the crowded bullring to put down a Basque separatist demonstration. This provoked a bloody rioting throughout the Basque region.

The government's dissatisfaction with the police intensified a few weeks later. After Basque and other leftist terrorists killed four policemen in a series of attacks throughout Spain on Aug. 28, the police associations of Madrid and Bilbao issued furious statements that blamed the government, the Cortes (parliament), the political parties, and, indirectly, the king for fostering a permissive atmosphere that invited violence.

The fury of the police only set off an angry reaction from the government. Faced with the insubordination of the statements, the supposed behavior of the police in Pamplona, and the glaring failure of the police themselves to produce enough evidence even to convict a single terrorist in the last two years, the government began to shake up its police departments. The minister of interior fired the writers of the anti-government statements, removed the officers responsible for the Pamplona trouble and its aftermath, and, for good measure, suspended a number of other commanders who have seemed reluctant to accept government authority.

There is now a bitter tension between the Suarez government and its police. But it is not a dangerous tension. If the event of this summer had taken place 18 months ago, foreign and Spanish analysts would have been feverishly writing about the perils of the young Spanish democracy. But no one is writing that now.

The one problem in Spain that cannot be depressed in any way is the trouble in the Basque. It is the one area of Spain infused with the same kind of emotion, bitterness and violence that led to the

civil war in 1936. As a result of murders by Basque separatists, Spain has had more terrorist killing in the last year than any other country on continental Europe, including Italy. In irrational and fiery speeches, Basque leaders act as if nothing has changed since Franco died. In fact, the rhetoric and feelings become more bitter day by day. There is no more dangerous problem for Spain.

Enactment of a new, democratic constitution has been delayed by the emotional, almost wonderland argument over the Basques. The Basques are demanding that the constitution clearly recognize their medieval fueros or privileges. These fueros, granted by the kings of Castile in exchange for allegiance with the feudal medieval days, evidently gave the Basques exemption from military service, some taxing rights, and some veto power over legislation affecting them. Madrid abolished these fueros in the 19th century.

It is not a rational controversy. The Basques are not saying, for example, that they want exemption from military service. They seem to recognize that the constitution itself will supercede any medieval privileges. The Basques want their history — which they insist gave them a kind of sovereignty — enshrined in the constitution, a kind of paper monument to their distinctiveness. But the Suarez government is reluctant to give in, fearing that this paper monument will always be used as a rallying point by Basque separatists.

Basque bitterness often seems like a wall of desperation. It comes from outrage over the brutal Franco suppression of Basque nationalism and from the fear that this suppression did manage to wipe out a good deal of Basque culture. The Basques seem to suffer from cultural insecurity. Most can not speak Euskara, the traditional Basque language. Today almost half the population of the Basque provinces are probably non-Basques attracted there by industrial jobs.

The government is trying hard to reach some kind of accommodation to ease the tensions and calm the bitterness in the Basque country.

The government could fail. If so, at the worst, Spain could find itself with a Northern Ireland, with the small nub of Basque area under a state of emergency. In an incessant cycle of violence. This would be a tragedy for the 2.3 million people of the Basque provinces and a sore trial for the rest of Spain. It would harden rightist and undemocratic attitudes. But I do not believe the momentum toward democratic modernity would stop.

It is not surprising that the Basques are obsessed by their history. Spain is infused with a sense of history and tradition. Spaniards hold on to their history more than most people.

The sense of history has frightened many Spaniards about the future. Spain had a democracy in the 1930s, but it was crushed in a brutal civil war. Politicians sheathe their barbs these days to make sure that the acrimony of those days is not repeated. Journalists and officials measure the debates in parliament in hopes that they do not reach the fever pitch of 1936.

Wrong Lesson

But perhaps fear is the wrong lesson to draw from Spanish history. At a dinner party the other night, Angel Vinas, a distinguished young Spanish historian, expounded a different kind of theory. He pointed out that while the democratic governments of Germany, Italy and even France wilted in the face of fascism in the 1930s, the democratic government of Spain, supported by perhaps a majority of the people, fought back. The fight, after three bloody years, proved futile, but no other people had tried to fight.

Looked at this way, the history of Spain makes the fears of Spaniards seem overblown. It makes the four-decade long dictatorship of Franco seem, at least in the long run, an aberration and the present, hopeful try at democracy a normal, inevitable way for Spain. Political analysis never like to seem optimistic. But it may be a good time, after noting down all the reservations and tensions and problems, to be optimistic about Spain.

Carter's Next Big Challenge

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is now working quietly but diligently for a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union by the end of the year, and has some reason for believing that the Soviet government will cooperate with this objective.

It has been made clear to Soviet officials, and specifically in private correspondence between President Carter and President Brezhnev, that even if they can compromise their differences over the Backfire bomber and the Cruise missile, the Senate will not ratify a SALT-2 treaty if there is a crisis in U.S.-Soviet relations in the Middle East, Africa, or elsewhere.

Carter is sending Secretary of State Vance to Moscow later this month to work out an accommodation on the few remaining disputed points in the SALT-2 treaty, with the hope that enough progress can be made there for Brezhnev to come to Washington for a final review and signature next month or in December.

With this in mind, the president urged Brezhnev and President Assad of Syria, who was in Moscow at the time, to cooperate in bringing about a cease-fire in the Lebanon, and managed to persuade them to do so.

Meanwhile, Zbigniew Brzezinski has been in Europe to get the support of the NATO allies for a SALT-2 agreement, and is now setting up a new unit within the National Security Council to reappraise the strategic balance and prepare for a third round of strategic talks with Moscow in 1979-80.

Carter is in a stronger position now to handle this complicated arms race problem than at any time in the last year. He seemed to be a "loser" and maybe even a one-term president only a few short months ago, but since his narrow legislative victories over the Panama Canal Treaty, the Turkish arms embargo, and the Middle East conference at Camp David, he has gained confidence among the people and persuaded the Congress, the allies, and even his critics at home and abroad that maybe he'll be around for quite a while.

Inflation and the struggle over wages and prices at home are still his major political problems, but even here he has managed to reduce the defense appropriation bill, challenge the public works extravaganzas of the Congress, cut taxes and blunt the Republican drive against excessive public spending.

None of this, however, assures a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a strategic arms agreement he may negotiate with Brezhnev. The opposition to anything except assured U.S. superiority in present and future weapons systems is formidable and well-organized, and even his own administration is not yet agreed on what a safe balance of power on the world should be.

Nevertheless, Carter has regained the initiative since Camp David and is pushing the momentum he has developed since then. He is deeply engaged in the mid-term congressional elections, as is Vice-President Mondale, and he would like if possible, to sign the

SALT-2 treaty with Brezhnev here before the voting.

This, however, is not likely, but he might get a Middle East agreement at Blair House before the end of the month, and at least hold the Democratic losses in the House, Senate and state capitals to a minimum. Much depends, however, on the cooperation of the Soviet Union in the coming weeks and months. If the Soviet officials helped calm things down, as they did in Lebanon and at the United Nations recently, Carter will come to midterm with considerable support at home and abroad.

If, on the other hand, the Middle East talks break down or the Russians stir things up there or elsewhere, all bets are off. For the moment Carter has regained his cruising speed, but events beyond his control could reverse his fortunes as quickly as they have changed in his favor over the past few months.

Embargo Plus Five: Conclusions

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Arab oil embargo imposed five years ago this week signified a seminal change which has had staggering consequences for the whole world. But not in the ways imagined at the time.

Luck has combined with coping in avert the economic disasters and supply shortages so widely predicted. Instead, acute cultural, political and strategic problems have materialized around the Gulf. To be sure, the fourfold increase in prices associated with the oil embargo has had a decided economic impact. Higher energy costs have been a factor generating steep inflation all over the world.

The diversion of money from oil importers to oil exporters has impinged adversely on world economic growth. Annual expansion in the industrial countries has dropped from a 4 percent average before 1973 to less than 4 percent. Growth in the developing countries without oil has moved down from roughly 6 to less than 5 percent.

Panic Averted

But the financial panics supposed to follow from a accumulation of vast surpluses by countries that couldn't spend the money have been averted. Inflation has raised the price of goods the oil exporters buy. The decline in the dollar has cut their revenues.

The net surplus of the oil exporting, or OPEC, countries this year is expected to be only about \$30 billion. That is less than the total surplus of Japan and West Germany as financial problem No. 1.

As to supply, what was supposed to be a acute shortage of oil has in fact turned out to be a glut. Part of the reason for excess is that three major producing areas — the North Sea, the North Slope in Alaska and the Mexican fields — have come on stream.

Equally important, though far less noted, has been the conservation effort undertaken in the industrial countries, including the United States. Higher prices and environmental regulations have caused industrial and individual users to come off the galloping pace of oil consumption underway before 1973.

In the United States, a unit of economic growth used to require an almost exact equivalent growth in the use of energy. Now economic growth takes place with less than a 70 percent energy increment.

Projected energy consumption, in other words, is down by 30 percent. The expected time for development of shortages, accordingly, has been put off until after 1985. Even that fateful rendezvous can be avoided if the right things are done to develop alternative sources. But the unexpected good news is more than matched by the unexpected bad news. The sudden access of unearned wealth in the oil-exporting countries has yielded terrible social problems. In the Moslem world, from Indonesia through the Gulf to North Africa, social dislocation has engendered a revival of Islamic fundamentalism.

Brakes On

In that climate there has been bred an anti-development mystique — a urge to put the brakes on material progress. Virtually all the production, as a result, have been obliged to curtail development programs.

The victims of development, especially religious leaders and young people, have united in potent opposition movements. A front of that kind has already shaken the throne of the Shah of Iran. For all the piety of some of its members, the Saudi family in Arabia is also vulnerable.

Threats to the regimes governing the two leading oil exporters in the world engage international security. But the United States, the chief bulwark of international security, seems peculiarly disqualified from helping its friends in the Gulf.

Military force can only suppress instability — not promote enduring peace. The kind of reforms dear to Americans — ending corruption and easing repression — are irrelevant if not counterproductive. So in dealing with the unanticipated aftermath of the oil embargo, as in dealing with what was predicted, we will probably have to look mainly to luck and coping, which suggests that while the problems may change, the need of the United States to end its dependence on the Gulf only intensifies.

Correction: In a recent column (JHT, Oct. 12), I asserted that the CIA withheld information supplied by a Soviet defector from the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. That is incorrect and I regret the error.

JPK 101 SA

As Next President Prepares to Take Over

Charges of Corruption in Regime Increase in Brazil

By David Vidal

WASHINGTON — Charges of corruption in the regime of President Ernesto Geisel have increased in recent weeks, according to a report by a Brazilian newspaper.

The report, published in the *Folha de São Paulo*, says that Geisel's administration has been accused of "a series of corrupt deals" involving the sale of government land and the manipulation of public contracts.

The newspaper also claims that Geisel's son, Paulo, has been involved in a number of questionable business deals, including the sale of a large tract of land in the state of São Paulo.

These allegations come at a time when Geisel is preparing to hand over power to his successor, General Figueiredo, in January 1979.

In recent weeks, however, the charges have been turned. A wave of accusations of corruption and influence-peddling against high government officials has tarnished the regime's cultivated image of incorruptibility.

Significantly, charges have come from government quarters through high-ranking military officers, as well as from opposition and pro-government members of Congress.

The targets are important Cabinet ministers and members of the inner circle of the staff of President Ernesto Geisel.

Of 10 items on the front page of yesterday's *Folha de São Paulo*, four dealt with allegations of corruption. They involve Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, former Finance Minister Antonio Delfino Netto and retired Maj. Gen. Golbery do Couto e Silva, the

chief of the president's civilian household and his most trusted advisor.

The rapid emergence of the corruption theme is due in part to the campaign for congressional and local elections scheduled for Nov. 15, as well as to the unusual discontent inside and outside the government that has been aroused by the designation of Gen. João Baptista Figueiredo, former national intelligence chief, to succeed Gen. Geisel as president in March.

A ceremonial election to formalize the choice is to be held on Sunday, when a government-dominated electoral college meets in Brasília. Some influential quarters have hoped to block Gen. Figueiredo.

The climate of accusations also reflects a schism — which appears to be growing — in the government over planned political reforms.

Ten days ago, a former close aide to the president, Gen. Hugo Abreu, was jailed for writing a letter to at least 20 active-duty generals like himself. He accused a "palace clique," supposedly headed by the president's leading advisor, of shady dealings in favor of multinational interests. All major papers published the letter.

Indignant Denials

Gen. Abreu, who has been actively involved in the dissident campaign of another general running as an opposition candidate in the electoral college vote, is now threatening to release evidence of his accusations. He could have gathered any such proof easily in his post of secretary-general of the National Security Council. He resigned in January in protest against the choice of Gen. Figueiredo to be president.

Among the visitors he has received during his imprisonment has been Gen. Ayrton Penteado, a member of the army high command who thus broke military etiquette by demonstrating solidarity with the jailed general's views.

The government's initial reaction to the accusations was silence. This week the government began an offensive of indignant denials by ministers and some officials, including Gen. Golbery.

It was an accusation lodged by a deputy against the general last month that started the new wave. This was that Gen. Golbery, a former president of the Dow Chemical Co. subsidiary in Brazil, had used his influence to favor the firm's business interests. Other charges of influence-peddling for a former employee were made against Hector Aquino, the president's private secretary.

Imprisoned Major

The latest charges were made on Wednesday by Maj. Adalberto Barreiros, who has been imprisoned for 24 days for abandoning a remote post in the state of Mato Grosso without leave.

The army major, until recently the second-ranking official in the presidential press secretariat, said that Finance Minister Simonsen pushed through an advertising campaign against inflation that openly favored a particular agency and hurt official coffers.

He added fuel to a separate dispute over allegations of widespread bugging of telephone conversations, and of mail interception by the government, by saying that the future president was directly responsible.

Pro-government deputy Jose Faria Lima, who comes from a prominent political and military family, has charged that persons using the name of former Finance Minister Netto solicited bribes in Paris from businessmen seeking to locate in Brazil, while he was ambassador there.

In Brasília, a congressional committee began hearings this week into allegations of corruption involving the granting of contracts to carry out the multimillion-dollar Brazil-West Germany nuclear energy program.

In Referendum on Independence

Quebec's Premier Seeking a Mandate to Negotiate

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (NYT) — A referendum on Quebec's political future, to be held within the next 18 months, is not intended to give the province a mandate to negotiate its independence, according to Premier René Lévesque.

But the financial success of the referendum, which would be a referendum on the province's political future, would be a strong argument in favor of independence, Lévesque said.

According to Mr. Lévesque, sovereignty and association go together. The province will be negotiating with the federal government on the basis of a referendum on the province's political future.

Mr. Lévesque expressed optimism that he would obtain a majority in the referendum for such a referendum. Recent polls indicate that he would obtain such a majority.

Until now, the federal government and the nine other provinces have rejected the idea of an association with an independent Quebec.

Mr. Lévesque said that the federal government has insisted that the federal government must negotiate with the province on the basis of a referendum on the province's political future.

structure be maintained even though it is reformed as Ottawa is proposing.

Mr. Lévesque acknowledged in the Assembly that it took two to negotiate but said that the other side would have no choice if the Quebec people gave their government a solid majority.

When asked what he would do if negotiations fail, Mr. Lévesque refused to answer. Political commentators in Quebec suggested that the logical course would then be a second referendum, this time giving the government a mandate to declare independence in the absence of an agreement with Canada.

"These are not questions that have to be answered for the moment," Mr. Lévesque said. He and other members of the government appeared intent on being as reassuring as possible about the continuity of Quebec's relations with Canada and with the United States.

The association that Quebec is proposing, according to officials, would include a customs union, the sharing of a common currency and central bank and continued participation of Quebec in the North Atlantic Alliance and in North American defense.

But the question has been asked frequently in Quebec what incentive Ottawa and the other provinces would have to negotiate an association if, by refusing to do so, it meant that Quebec would not carry out its ambition to become sovereign. It is thought that, for Ottawa to negotiate, it must be faced with the threat that Quebec would then declare its independence.

But Mr. Lévesque and his associates do not seem willing to contemplate publicly such an action largely because it would frighten voters.

On the other hand, the Liberal Party under its new leader, Claude Ryan, has been trying to persuade voters that Mr. Lévesque's policies will inevitably lead to a break with Canada. Wednesday, in a commentary on the premier's statement, Mr. Ryan said that the government's proposals "amount to all intents and purposes to pure and simple political separations."

He said that Mr. Lévesque's desire for political sovereignty and economic association without a break with Canada is a bluff. Mr. Ryan said that either Quebec stayed in confederation or it would be forced to leave, therefore, not to be needed, or it left confederation and the proposed association would become a costly chimera.

U.S. population, according to the group's demographers, stands at about 230 million, a figure considerably higher than the official Census Bureau estimate of nearly 219 million.

The higher figure includes an acknowledged undercount of 5.3 million in the 1970 census, which the Census Bureau never added to its official count. It also counts an additional 6 million illegal aliens, the lowest estimate of the number of persons residing in the United States illegally.

The Environmental Fund issues a compilation of world population figures annually. Its estimates, based on a variety of sources, including the United Nations and the U.S. Census Bureau, are considered highly reliable because they include revisions and corrections for errors that, for a variety of reasons, are not included in the official reports of government or international agencies.

Among other noteworthy statistics in the 1978 report are the following:

- World population is put at 4,365,300,000, an increase of about 59 million over the estimate of a year ago.
- China's population has just crossed the 1-billion mark. Although other estimates of China's population tend to be lower, demographers at the Environmental Fund believe the most reliable estimate is that China has a population of 1,003,900,000.
- After China, the most populous countries are India with 656 million, the Soviet Union with 230 million, the United States with 230 million, Indonesia with 149 million, Brazil with 122 million and Japan with 115 million.
- The three fastest-growing countries are the United Arab Emirates, growing at 8.9 percent annually, Kuwait at 5.9 percent, and Libya at 4.1 percent.
- Although China has the superior reputation for controlling population growth, China's people are estimated to be increasing faster than are India's. The annual growth rate in China is put at 2.3 percent, compared with 2.1 percent for India.

Mr. Kozhevnikov said that the emigration authorities told him Monday that his family's case "will be reviewed positively" and asked for the additional documents. Mr. Kozhevnikov and his wife have a son, Antony, 6.

Normally, it is expected to take one to two months from the time an emigration ban is lifted until a family gets its exit visas.

A third family on the Kennedy list — Galena Nizhnikova and her husband Eduard, of Moscow — were told the day before Sen. Kennedy's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev on Sept. 9 that the ban against their departure had been lifted, although they have not received their exit visas.

Cardinal Filippiak, 77, former archbishop of the Vatican, died yesterday in his hometown of Poznan, Poland, after a long illness.

Cardinal Filippiak had lived in Rome until his retirement in 1976. After his retirement, he was named to the rank of cardinal by Pope Paul VI, in line with Vatican tradition that stipulate that the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, in a condolence message to Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, primate of Poland, called Cardinal Filippiak "an illustrious son of Catholic Poland, of whom I remember the long years during which he served the church in tasks of high and delicate responsibility."

He said the cardinal gave "shining examples of profound piety and of faithful and generous dedication to the Apostolic See."

Kathryn McGuire, 74, a leading screen actress whose career spanned the transition from silent films to talking pictures, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Miss McGuire began as a dancer in silent films and also appeared as a featured player in Mack Sennett comedies before graduating to leading roles opposite such stars as Ben Turpin, Hoot Gibson and Tom Mix. She retired from acting in 1933.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP) — A punk rock performer, Sid Vicious, who was a member of the band the Sex Pistols, was arrested yesterday and charged with murder, police said.

Vicious, 21, whose real name is Simon Ritchie, was arrested charged with stabbing to death the Chelsea Hotel in Manhattan. Details of the murder were sketchy and police said that they are still investigating.

U.S. Put Among Leaders In Growth of Population

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT) — The population of the United States is growing faster than that of all other industrialized countries and faster than about 20 developing nations, including Mexico, according to new world population estimates released by the private Environmental Fund.

The chief cause of the high U.S. growth rate is the rapidly accelerating pace of illegal immigration into the United States. Demographers at the Washington-based group estimate that more than 2 million persons immigrated illegally to the United States last year.

An estimated two-thirds of those immigrants were from Mexico. Their exodus from that country has cut its population growth rate to 0.9 percent a year and boosted the U.S. rate to 1.7 percent. World population is estimated to be rising at 2.0 percent annually.

The population growth rate should not be confused with the birth rate, which remains near a record low in the United States. Even so, U.S. population will continue to grow slowly as a result of births because the number of potential mothers already born was produced before the birth rate fell below the so-called replacement rate.

The growth rate in U.S. population caused by births alone is about 0.9 percent. Adding the illegal immigrants raises the rate to 1.7 percent.

U.S. population, according to the group's demographers, stands at about 230 million, a figure considerably higher than the official Census Bureau estimate of nearly 219 million.

The higher figure includes an acknowledged undercount of 5.3 million in the 1970 census, which the Census Bureau never added to its official count. It also counts an additional 6 million illegal aliens, the lowest estimate of the number of persons residing in the United States illegally.

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U.S. Put Among Leaders In Growth of Population

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT) — The population of the United States is growing faster than that of all other industrialized countries and faster than about 20 developing nations, including Mexico, according to new world population estimates released by the private Environmental Fund.

The chief cause of the high U.S. growth rate is the rapidly accelerating pace of illegal immigration into the United States. Demographers at the Washington-based group estimate that more than 2 million persons immigrated illegally to the United States last year.

An estimated two-thirds of those immigrants were from Mexico. Their exodus from that country has cut its population growth rate to 0.9 percent a year and boosted the U.S. rate to 1.7 percent. World population is estimated to be rising at 2.0 percent annually.

The population growth rate should not be confused with the birth rate, which remains near a record low in the United States. Even so, U.S. population will continue to grow slowly as a result of births because the number of potential mothers already born was produced before the birth rate fell below the so-called replacement rate.

The growth rate in U.S. population caused by births alone is about 0.9 percent. Adding the illegal immigrants raises the rate to 1.7 percent.

U.S. population, according to the group's demographers, stands at about 230 million, a figure considerably higher than the official Census Bureau estimate of nearly 219 million.

The higher figure includes an acknowledged undercount of 5.3 million in the 1970 census, which the Census Bureau never added to its official count. It also counts an additional 6 million illegal aliens, the lowest estimate of the number of persons residing in the United States illegally.

The Environmental Fund issues a compilation of world population figures annually. Its estimates, based on a variety of sources, including the United Nations and the U.S. Census Bureau, are considered highly reliable because they include revisions and corrections for errors that, for a variety of reasons, are not included in the official reports of government or international agencies.

Among other noteworthy statistics in the 1978 report are the following:

- World population is put at 4,365,300,000, an increase of about 59 million over the estimate of a year ago.
- China's population has just crossed the 1-billion mark. Although other estimates of China's population tend to be lower, demographers at the Environmental Fund believe the most reliable estimate is that China has a population of 1,003,900,000.
- After China, the most populous countries are India with 656 million, the Soviet Union with 230 million, the United States with 230 million, Indonesia with 149 million, Brazil with 122 million and Japan with 115 million.
- The three fastest-growing countries are the United Arab Emirates, growing at 8.9 percent annually, Kuwait at 5.9 percent, and Libya at 4.1 percent.
- Although China has the superior reputation for controlling population growth, China's people are estimated to be increasing faster than are India's. The annual growth rate in China is put at 2.3 percent, compared with 2.1 percent for India.

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A BELATED SUMMER — Warm, sunny weather in Lenzerheide, Switzerland, tempted bathers at this mountain lake to make up for the cold, rainy summer.

Conservationists Maintain Watch in Orkneys

Plan to Kill Seals Stirs British Dispute

By Roy Reed

KIRKWALL, Orkney Islands, Oct. 13 (NYT) — A dispute over a British government plan to kill 5,000 grey seals in the Orkneys has thrust into the open another simmering issue — overfishing.

The government's reason for wanting to reduce the number of seals is to save fish, which, according to government scientists, are eaten greedily by a growing seal population here.

Conservationists who oppose the seal kill, which was delayed again yesterday while the debate went on, say that the real glut is not the grey seal but man.

These waters have been almost depleted of some species of fish. Britain and several other European countries incriminate each other, but the Russians are on everyone's blacklist. Fishermen throughout Britain's northern waters complain bitterly about big Soviet factory ships that steam from one area to another sweeping up tons after ton of fish of all species and sizes.

Among those suggesting that man's overfishing might be the cause of the fish decline in British waters is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The union passed a resolution to that effect at a recent meeting in the Soviet Union, without pointing the finger at any one fishing nation.

Strike Curtails Mexico Flights

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (AP) — A strike by air-traffic controllers curtailed commercial flights in Mexico for the seventh day yesterday and no end to the walkout was in sight.

The nation's 950 air controllers, weather forecasters and communications workers walked out Oct. 5 after the government said the firm they worked for — in which it had a majority interest — and then tried to put them in the transportation department's union. This would have meant losses in wages, seniority and other benefits.

Mexico's two major airlines, Aeromexico and Mexicana, reduced their flights to allow foreign airlines to operate normally.

The resolution was aimed at delaying this year's seal kill in Britain to permit more scientific study. It noted that the grey is one of the world's least numerous seal species. It is thought to number about 110,000 animals, about half of them in the Orkneys.

These bare islands, off the northern coast of Scotland, basked peacefully in rare autumn sunshine yesterday while the propaganda war over their seals raged on. The hunters held their fire for the fourth day.

Their government employers, stung by conservationists' charges of cruelty to seal pups, accused their accusers of the same heartlessness. The government said that the protesters from Greenpeace and other conservationist organizations have been chasing mother seals into the water and causing them to leave their young on shore to starve. Many abandoned pups probably will have to be killed to get them out of their misery, the officials said.

Greenpeace denied that wish speed and anger. Protesters posted on various islands to protect the seals from the government gunner have been "at pains to create no disturbance at all," it said.

It seemed likely that the seal panic the government referred to was caused by television helicopters clattering along at low altitudes to allow cameramen to take pictures.

Rainbow Warrior

Greenpeace's ship, the Rainbow Warrior, continued to follow the Kvitingen, the Norwegian trawler carrying the marksmen assigned to kill the seals. The two ships steamed out of Kirkwall harbor

yesterday afternoon, reviving speculation that the kill would begin today. The protesters say that they will stand between the guns and the seals, and the government says that it does not intend to endanger human life.

The general view among the Orkneys' 17,000 residents seems to be that the seals should be killed if it is proved necessary to save the fish. But there is considerable skepticism about the need to kill so large a number.

Local hunters have been killing about 1,000 seal pups a year for several years, under the government's supervision.

Orkney fishermen are not unanimously for the kill. Much of their fishing is for lobster and other shellfish. The manager of the Orkney Fishermen's Society, Joe Malloch, says that the seals eat squid along with other sea animals, and squid eat shellfish, so that the seal might be the shellfisherman's friend.

Away from the Orkneys, the issue is simpler. A London taxi driver, who had seen pictures of cuddly seal pups on the evening television news, expressed the outrage and disgust that many of the British people undoubtedly feel. "I thought we were supposed to be a nation of animal lovers," he said.

Geneva's HOTEL DU RHONE

Quai Turrettin, 1201 Geneva, Tel.: 022/

The Art Market

Iranian Auction in London Provides Surprises

By Soren Melikian
LONDON, Oct. 13 (IHT)—The market for Iranian art is traditionally unpredictable. This week's sales provided some of the greatest surprises ever.

Before this week's auctions at Sotheby's and Christie's, almost every professional had been predicting a catastrophic drop in prices because of the political uncertainties in Iran. One prominent Tehran dealer privately admitted that he had not sold a single work of art worth mentioning since early July. London auctioneers themselves were uncharacteristically cautious in their comments.

There was widespread agreement that a number of oil paintings and various objects in varnished papier-mache, all of the 19th century, were about to take a plunge. No wonder then that dealers were clearly tense and worried when, on Monday, the first manuscripts and oils (including some important portraits of members of the Qajar Dynasty) went on the block.

At the outset, some low prices seemed to justify the pessimism. A lot including two dated Persian calligraphy pieces of the late 17th and early 18th century, which had been expected by Sotheby's to fetch between \$660 and \$888 — was knocked down at \$198. An album of erotic illustrations painted in 1812 sold for \$2,624, far below the lowest estimate of \$3,300. At that point everyone in the room was pretty

well convinced that important works of the Qajar period would crash. This category, after all, had been unsaleable until Iranians started to buy heavily in the early 70s.

But the crash did not come. The first lot was an 1818 watercolor of King Fath Ali Shah by the famous court painter Mohammad Hassan Khan. This was bought for \$12,100, well above Sotheby's highest estimate, by a Tehran dealer. After that, prices sagged a bit on a few lots of moderate importance. But when the next significant lot came up, it went through the roof: The watercolor portrait of a dignitary made in 1846 by Aga Beglar-Aqasi was bought for \$4,950 by London's Mansur Gallery. It was closely followed by an 1885 Abbas Quli watercolor of the prime minister to King Naser Ad-Din Shah; it was knocked down to the same dealer at \$4,400 — a marvelous price for a work whose relative documentary value is well above its aesthetic merit.

By that time, spirits had risen. As the sale's star piece of Qajar painting appeared on the block, Iranian collectors and dealers bided their breath. Some of them had caught sight in London of the curator of the Negarestan, Tehran's museum of 18th and 19th century art; that gave them hope. But even they could hardly conceal their delight as the portrait of the heir apparent, Prince Abbas Mirza, done in 1807

by the court painter Abdollah Khan, soared to \$132,000. Within its own decadent school, a compromise between Iranian tradition and Western influences, it is a highly important work — clearly a desirable item for the Tehran museum, which made the price understandable if slightly unexpected.

The real surprise came at the end of Monday's sale with a pen-box painted in 1847 by an artist not identified in the catalog (Iranians believe him to have been Mohammed Hasan Afshar) and completed in 1853 by the court painter Ismail Jalayer. Sotheby's catalog had done a marvelous job in identifying the object as a piece that was described in a travel account by a French envoy named Xavier Hommaire de Hell.

The traveler, who saw it — unfinished — in 1847, mentioned the scenes that were to be executed later. This precise identification makes the piece of immense historical interest. Even so, the price of \$49,500, a world record for a papier-mache pen-box, jolted everyone. So improbable did it seem that one dealer speculated that the piece must in fact have belonged to one of them and probably was sent in for sale through some agent.

The psychological impact of the first day's sale combined with the obvious determination of Iranian dealers to prove that business goes on as usual, resulted in some crazy

prices at the following day's proceedings at Sotheby's. Some of the dealers ran each other up on pieces that were of slight intrinsic quality; they looked like standard specimens of well-known types. Mahdi Mahboubian bought a pitcher and an early 13th-century bowl decorated in copper enamels on a white ground in a crude manner strangely suggestive of contemporary sketches in comics. The respective prices were \$6,600 and \$11,000. A ewer in the same style, clumsily molded and of a shoddy design based on bands of bad calligraphy, soared to \$16,500. Ironically, the one desirable piece in the group, dated to the year 1210 and superbly preserved, went for only \$4,400.

Sick Market

Indeed, throughout the sale there were the ups and downs typical of a sick market. A superb 12th-century dish, with bold bands of turquoise, cobalt blue and white, fetched \$1,155, while an outstanding contemporary bowl with molded designs under a deep hazy glaze was knocked down at a mere \$495.

In the afternoon, metalwork was equally erratic. A banal steel figure of a cat, made in the 19th century, was estimated by Sotheby's at between \$330 and \$550. It zoomed to \$13,200. Again one wondered whether the seemingly strong competition between Iranian dealers was not chiefly aimed at establishing a high price level.

This general class of objects, at one time greatly sought by some Iranian newcomers to the artistic arena, is unsaleable in the West over the \$1,000 mark. In contrast, a mid-16th century tinmed copper bowl sold for \$495, and a bronze mortar and pestle of the 12th century, typical of Eastern Iran (although cataloged as "probably Syrian") brought a mere \$143.

At Christie's Thursday sale of Iranian paintings and manuscripts prices were even more erratic. A 19th-century cloth scroll, decorated with panels of calligraphy and formal designs, went unsold at a knockdown figure of \$16,500, while an excellent portrait of a courtesan sold for \$4,950.

More astonishing still was the nonsale of an outstanding illuminated manuscript with 43 fine miniature whose knockdown price was \$37,400; despite some visible retouching in some of them, the name of a great calligrapher — Na'im al-Din al-Shirazi — and the dedication to an Iranian prince should have justified a considerably higher price and sale.

In sharp contrast, a manuscript signed in 1514 by the famous calligrapher Soltan Mohammad but illustrated with only two miniatures, sold for a remarkably high \$60,500. Unlike their Iranian colleagues, Western dealers were remarkably cautious in their buying. They were obviously not prepared to make a financial effort to conceal their growing doubts regarding the future.

The next important round of Islamic and Iranian sales is expected to occur here next April.

Portrait of Abbas Mirza painted by Abdollah Khan was sold for \$132,000.



Photography Scene

Paris

Christian Gallet, The Studio Ethel, 82 Blvd. St. Germain, Paris 5, to Oct. 16. Post-photographer Christian Gallet, with 20 black and white pictures, gives life to the marble statues of St. Denis Cathedral, north of Paris.

Negrepoint Galerie Regine Lussan, 7 rue de l'Odéon, Paris 6, to Oct. 16.

Two photographers under the common name of Negrepoint illustrate their relationship with children. This exhibition is of unequal quality, they are at their best when they catch the surprised look of a child. Every time that the photographers have caught their faces at a moment the children did not expect to be photographed they have produced documents of extreme visual value. On the other hand when they commanded their models to poses of adults they fail to transmit the life that children naturally express.

Wilhelm Schürmann, Agathe Gaillard's Gallery, 3 Rue du pont Philippe, Paris 4, to Nov. 4. German photographer Wilhelm Schürmann decomposes urban scenes and horizons with an almost perfect technique. His works pres-

ent the architecture of suburbia and the inside fragments of a habit almost totally devoid of people. Man is present in these pictures only through his own products, as if he has been transformed into them.

Eight Amateur photographers, L'Œil du Diap, Place Jean Zay, Paris 14, to Oct. 31.

Eight photographers present realistic images through use of different techniques (decomposition of the light, kaleidoscopic effect, projections, photo-montage) to express their visions.

A.W. Erickson's, FNAC-Etoile, 29 Ave. Wagram, to Oct. 16. Yesterday's California, pictures from the 19th century.

Elsewhere in Europe

Steven Shore, Lange-Irschl Photogalerie, Munich, Turkenstrasse 54, to Nov. 4.

Paul Schuster, Galerie Piolet, Amsterdam, Herengracht 86, to Nov. 11.

F. Neuss, Canon Photo Gallery, Geneva, 3 Rue St. Léger, to Nov. 11.

—C.G. CUPIC.

U.S. Exhibitions

George Grosz' Drawings: Best Are the 'Most Evil'

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP) — The best drawings of George Grosz are those that are most evil. The drawings that he made in Berlin in the '20s — of fat-necked bourgeois merchants, of thick-thighed whores, of workers and Nazis — are too fine to be ugly. Instead, they have about them a chilling anti-beauty.

His pen was dipped in vitriol, but Grosz did not take sides. He poured out his subjects — killers and victims, workers and bosses, the oppressed and the oppressors — an even-handed hatred. George Grosz was a master of low art.

Today, the terms high art and low art are no longer much in fashion, but there is a difference, not so much in quality as in attitude and spirit. High art is a form of worship; the lower forms of art (the satire, the joke, the insult) seem to carry built-in limitations. The masters of low art — the humorists, the shockers — take us so far and no farther. Even when horrific, their work resembles entertainment more than incantation.

No Prayer

In the drawings of George Grosz there is no sort of prayer, we sense, instead, a curse. A bitter, mirthless laughter echoes through the Grosz exhibition at Washington's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. All the items in it — 17 drawings, 16 watercolors, as well as four oils — are drawn from the museum's permanent collection. It is a small, disturbing show.

Few artists of our century have had souls as cold as his. Because he fled his native Germany and opposed its rulers, he often is regarded as a traitor for good. Later in his life he was encouraged that misapprehension. "I considered all art useless unless it could be employed as a political instrument in the battle for freedom," he wrote.

But his art is not for anything. He attacks lustful blacks and book-nosed Jews as bitterly as he condemns those who love to war. His mordant wit, his acid, and the style of his politics recall the plays of Bertolt Brecht, another Weimar German. But Brecht, whose hardness almost hope, fought in favor of the common man. George Grosz loathed them. "Among the masses," he wrote, "I found scorn, mockery, fear, oppression, falsehood, betrayal, lies and filth."

His "knife-hand drawing style" was perfect for expressing his "absolute hatred of men." Grosz was born in Berlin in 1893. When his father, who had managed a Masonic lodge, died in 1900, his mother took ill-paying jobs, first working as a seamstress, later as a housekeeper for a fashionable Prussian regiment. George showed his anger early. In 1908 he hit a teacher and was expelled from school.

Grosz studied art in Dresden first, and later in Berlin and Paris. His life as a young artist was changed abruptly by World War I.



Grosz sketch, 1936

Shortly after being drafted into the German Army in November, 1914, he came down with "brain fever" and dysentery, and in May was given an honorable medical discharge. Drafted again in 1917, Grosz deserted and was sentenced to death. Saved at the last minute through the intervention of a well-placed friend, he was sent to an asylum. Small wonder that the German Army thought him mad. The drawings that he published infuriated many. Grosz was tried, in 1920, for "libeling the army" and fined 5,000 marks. Convicted again in 1923 for "corrupting the sense of shame and virtue innate to the German people," and for blasphemy as well (he had drawn a whore wearing a cross), he was fined 6,000 marks. In 1928, he was found guilty of blasphemy again. This time he had drawn Christ wearing a gas mask.

Grosz' drawings were by now famous in Berlin, and often were reproduced. He had taken some things from the Futurists, the Expressionists, and from Dada. He joined the local Dada cell (the title was "Propaganda"), and took to wandering the streets with a death's-head mask, carrying a sign that read, "Dada, Dada, who cares?" The avant-garde elements of the middle classes, the very people he so often skewered with his pen, seemed to be amused. Punk, for in some ways is similarly received. The hatred that burns in it is seen as fashionable, cute.

Some artists grow with age, me low and improve. Grosz was at his best when young. Later, when his art became sweeter, less contentious, it began to slacken at wither.

The date of the transition was 1932. That April, Grosz accepted an invitation offered by the Students League and moved to Berlin to New York. His graceless surprised the journalists who met him at the boat. "Mild Mister Arrives," announced *Time* magazine.

Something in the New World dimmed his fierceness. He began producing seascapes, landscapes, academic nudes, as if his art had become sweeter, less contentious, it began to slacken at wither.

Grosz, when filled with faith, was a sort of master. His works, fueled by friendship, seethe with the paintings of a hack.

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Art in Paris

A 17th-Century French Trove

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 13 (IHT) — The three Le Nain brothers, Louis, Antoine and Mathieu, were born at the beginning of the 17th century. The first two died in 1648, and Mathieu, the youngest, in 1677. Their work went into eclipse for almost two centuries, and of their combined production of an estimated 2,000 paintings, only about 75 authenticated have survived.

At the beginning of this century critics and art historians began to take an increasing interest in their work, and firm attributions to one brother or another were rashly undertaken. Vestiges of this are to be seen in the labeling of many of the paintings currently on display at the Grand Palais (to Jan. 8), an exhibition that assembles all the known works that were considered movable, as well as paintings by artists who more or less successfully imitated the Le Nains.

What we have, then, is a body of works in several markedly different styles — none of which can be firmly attributed positively to any one of, or any combination of, the three brothers, who until the death of Louis and Antoine lived and labored in what seems to have been uneventful harmony.

Apprenticed

The painters' family home city was Laon, where their father was a bailiff. The brothers evidently apprenticed with an unidentified painter who seems to have gone to Laon when they were in their late teens in order to execute some substantial commissions. The region around Laon, which is 65 miles northeast of Paris, was war-torn in the early 17th century, suffering catastrophically from the plundering of passing and garrisoned troops. This impoverishment gives us something of the brothers' subject matter. Later wars, including those of this century, destroyed archives which might have yielded more information about them.

The brothers moved to Paris in 1629 and seem to have enjoyed a good reputation from the outset. They joined the painters' guild of St. Germain des Pres. Under guild rules, they were not allowed to include their given names when they signed their works.

Fashionable at the time were paintings representing the poorest classes — beggars and peasants. Whatever significance such a fashion may have had, it suited the talent and heart of the Le Nains and gave them occasion to paint some of the most unforgettable portraits in French art.

Contrast

The measure of their sober talent can be grasped in the contrast, if that is necessary, between what they show us and in the mannered village scenes of a Jean Michelin, who reportedly "sold them at the fair" as authentic works by Le Nain. Not all his works were fakes, however, and the current show includes a number of paintings signed with his own name.

Picturesque is not a term that applies properly to humans. The Le Nain brothers chose to paint what fashion demanded, but they did so with an entirely original outlook.

Their ragged peasants are visibly those who lived in poverty born of a brutal military occupation of the painters' native region. They bear the mark of these sufferings in their clothing, in their care-worn faces, and especially in their expressive, thoughtful eyes.

Rather than the picturesque, what we have here are portraits whose special humanity arises precisely out of the fact that there is no concern with signs of status. There is nothing theatrical, either, in the suffering dignity of the women; in a rhetorical age, that is a triumph of respect and understanding.

Extremely Uneven

But the brothers by no means limited themselves to peasant scenes. They produced a variety of other works — mythological (a "Bacchus and Ariadne" whose juvenile freshness redeems a conventional subject); religious (a nativity of unusual intensity, on loan from the Parkes Foundation of New York); and finally various portraits, both of individuals and groups, including children, soldiers, and plump and pompous gentle-

men assembled to discuss the arts and sciences.

The Le Nain production is extremely uneven, presumably because it is not the production of a single artist. At its best it possesses a refined sense of color and a gift of direct psychological portraiture that is of great quality. Its defects on the whole are summed up in a noticeable awkwardness of composition, a stiffness that is part of their qualities, too, since it bespeaks a detachment from the cutesy mannerisms of their age.

A footnote: Many of the peasant figures are shown holding glasses of wine, but they hold them neither cupped in the palm nor with the stems between opposed thumbs and fingers. Instead, the horizontal base of the glass is grasped flat between the thumb and the knuckle of the folded forefinger. One may at first wonder whether this has special significance, but in fact the gesture is still encountered in a region like the rural Berry, where it is considered correct and elegant. Such details only confirm the authenticity of the Le Nains' observations; they testify, over a gap of three centuries, to the durability of smaller things.

Around the Galleries in London and Paris

London

Halima Nalecz, Drian Galleries, 7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Oct. 20.

Halima Nalecz, founder and director of the Drian Galleries, which celebrate its 21st anniversary with this exhibition, is also a painter of international repute. This show comprises two parts — in the upper galleries, earlier work, on the ground floor, 15 large recent paintings. Lyrical and intensely romantic, the imaginary landscapes proliferate with flowers, foliage, beasts and birds such as never were outside the mind of a poet.

W. P. Zag, The Chandi Gallery, 5/6 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 21.

In his earlier persona of Wal-

mar Zagrodzki, the artist was an inventor and painter in the field of machine tools and fragmentation bombs. He brings to his painting and sculpture the inventor's mind, painting casti in the Californian desert, making pictures of reflections on water in a material of his own creation (which can be carved as well as brushed onto wooden panels), and making sculptures of mathematical accuracy in that most unlikely of materials, mahogany. This is his first show in England in six years, and the best and most varied to date.

Rudolph Ihlee 1883-1968, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 27.

Ihlee was born and brought up in England, studying art at the Slade School in London and in 1912 mounting his first one-man show at

the Carfax Gallery. A fine stylist and a superb colorist, as the large "Bretton Folk," the most important canvas in the exhibition, clearly demonstrates, his fame has suffered total obscurity for the past half-century. This is probably due to his having lived in the south of France between the wars and to his having been financially independent and therefore having no incentive to seek fame or fortune through his painting. He is a major rediscovery, for which we must be grateful to the gallery.

Gunter Grass: Writer & Artist, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 27.

In this exhibition of etchings, Grass to a degree unites his twin disciplines of writing and graphic artistry, since many of the themes he uses for his images are in the

spirit of his books, and some are interpreted — for example those from the portfolio of poems and prints "Liebe Gepruft" (1974). The etchings are remarkable for their nervous sensitivity, and lose nothing by being only black and white.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Asger Jorn, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 20.

Jorn's painting was only part of his argument with life. There is a violent balance in everything surrounding him — his are obviously paintings in the most explosive way, but at the same time they are opaque, hardly allowing us to set foot in them. They refer the viewer, with some gruffness, to something behind himself to which he has not paid enough attention. It all starts out with a world of trolls. They are rather mild at first, but they have the gift of bringing on an alarming vertigo, these quaint spirits, and ultimately they show themselves, in the mature Jorn, for what they really are — violent demons who have no care for our ordered lives or our precious crockery. "With Jorn," writes his closest friend, Christian Dotremont, "accord and discord

were in agreement." There are not many painters to achieve that provocative mélange — a work in which the sun of delight perceptibly shines and in which there is at the same time the question, "What the hell are you looking at?"

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Gerard Titus-Carmel, Galeria Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Nov. 4.

Jona sought certain imperfections in his art, and if something seemed too neat he changed it. With Titus-Carmel, on the contrary, we have a perfect craft, a sense of elegance, an ethnologist's detachment, an esthetic taste. The exhibition includes several series of drawings and watercolors, and one large object. The subject matter of them all is a variety of assemblages of ropes, sticks and sailcloth which carry ritual implications. Titus-Carmel's pictorial world is both closed and transparent. Perfection itself suggests that the chosen spiritual task is examination rather than invention, and the artist's approach is that of an encyclopedic inventory-taking together with a fixation on object as fetish.

— MICHAEL GIBSON



A Le Nain view of peasant life dated 1642.



"Love Letters," by Stanley Spencer, at London's Anthony d'Offay gallery.

In New York

Video-Art, a TV Infant, Is Shooting for Prime Time

By Alexander Anderson and B.J. Archer

NEW YORK (IHT) — The term video-art is apt to produce great and years from the contemporary art scene. This relative infant demands time and concentration while the proper viewer-to-object relationship goes through a period of trial and error.

Going to museums or galleries to watch television is in itself a paradox, as anyone whose TV set is near a comfortable chair or bed will attest. Well aware of these anomalies, a few pioneering New York organizations are beginning to find more acceptable to expose and advance TV as it is used by artists.

The portable (the modern equivalent of the paint box and easel) and photography are among the newest of artists' tools; they have been used to allow video artists to record and interpret their perceptions to amazing and even outrageous effect. But how to get an audience to wake up to it?

The Kitchen, at 484 Broome Street, began in 1971 as a screening room and showcase for the video-tape. Under the direction of Mary MacArthur, a Welsh gift to New York's ranks of young artists and administrators, and beautiful and smart curator Rosalee Goldberg, who comes to SoHo via London's Royal College of Art (author of a forthcoming Thames and Hudson book "Performance: Live Art 1909 to the Present"), new options are being explored.

This fall The Kitchen is opening its season with "Made for TV," a highly concentrated, month-long presentation of daytime television elected from the best work of New York-based artists. "Made for TV" raises the open question as to that differentiates artist's video from network material and why it remains so difficult for artists to break into the market.

Vito Acconci's "Red Tapes," an interior fantastical narrative — a kind of prototype American novel — and Richard Foreman's "City Archives," a video translation of some of the brilliant director's theatrical concerns are among the strongest entries.

Late this month Virginia Quesada, a West Coast composer will do a live disc jockey show, using video tape decks like a d.j. uses a record player. The Kitchen's viewing room, completed, platformed, pillow-strewn nest now under construction will be available for horizontal one-to-one video watching away from home. What this ambitious and thoughtful program still lacks is systematic access to the airwaves, a crucial tie-in for any broad acceptance of the medium.

Viewing rooms, however inviting, don't remedy the essential problem of limited exposure that has plagued artist's video.

In 1976, a consortium of artists calling themselves Cable SoHo succeeded in bringing cable TV below Houston Street. The Kitchen was the first SoHo site to be wired for incoming cable reception. Public-access television had provided the first necessary hardware, and video artist Douglas Davis inaugurated the system with a live performance, broadcast in February of 1976 throughout Manhattan on Channel D.

Bad Packaging

"So far, artists' tapes have generally suffered from inappropriate packaging and marketing techniques," says Jaime Davidovich, Argentine-born video artist, and the major force behind the organization of The Artists Television Network, Cable SoHo's reincarnation as a nonprofit corporation. Last year ATN produced the first series of 13 hour-long programs showcasing artists' video and a wide range of contemporary art activities. The series, which included previously produced tapes such as Jean Dupuy's "Artist Propaganda II" (a montage of 18 performance pieces), music, dance and interviews with such avant garde mainstays as John Cage, was broadcast over Manhattan Cable's Channel 10 and captured nearly 10 percent of the cable audience.

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Currently, Davidovich is gearing up for this year's season, and a new 13-hour series to be aired in January is in production. Davidovich, whose 10 years of corporate marketing experience make him a perfect bridge between the experimental outer space of the avant garde and the world of commercial television broadcasting, understands the vast potential of public access television.

"Cable television needs software and we can produce it," he says. "Our programs are broadcast-quality in color and black and white. We are bringing new dimensions to cable and will eventually bring individual shows to public television."

No longer limited to portable production standards, ATN uses the unique Center for Non-Broadcast Television (formerly Automation House) on East 68th Street, a superbly equipped studio that also

has satellite-hookup capacity. "Eventually, we can reach the entire country and Europe through RCA and Western hookups," Davidovich adds. SoHo TV's popularity is proving Davidovich's theory that the road to success for artists' video will come through audience-building. "An audience for artists' programs means a buying public as well. It works just like Betamax, something the galleries have failed to realize."

ATN will co-produce live music and performance broadcasts from The Kitchen and is negotiating with the video center at The Pompidou Center in Paris to initiate co-sponsored projects there in 1979. This month, Davidovich will take some of his software to the International TV and Video Conference in Barcelona. Move over Fred Silverman: It might not be long before Lynda Bengis and Joan Jonas are competing for air time with the Bionic Woman.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

<p>PARIS GALERIE BERNHEIM JEUNE 83, rue du Faubourg St-Hippolyte - 27, av. Matignon, 75008 Paris FRANCIS RAYMOND PERRIARD 33 Paintings "Cosmos-Fragmentation" October 17 - November 2</p>	<p>PARIS Galerie Etienne Sassi A. Thomas, W. Hopkins présente en exclusivité MARTHE ORANT peintre post-impressionniste 1874-1957 11 octobre - 15 novembre 14, av. Matignon Paris Tel.: 225.64.77</p>	<p>LONDON J.P.L. FINE ARTS 24 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 2630. RAOUL DUFY Drawings, watercolours 1900-1939 Oct. 10 - Dec. 8 - Mon-Fri, 10-6</p>
<p>LE BALCON DES ARTS 141, rue St. Martin - 2781303 - Facing Centre Georges Pompidou Lucien CLERGUE Photos never previously shown Aluminographies October 6-28, 1978 (11 a.m.-7:30 p.m. except Sundays)</p>	<p>PARIS WALLY FINDLAY GALLERIES 2 AVENUE MATIGNON PARIS New York, Paris, Chicago, Palm Beach, Beverly Hills CIRQUE SIMBARI</p>	<p>PARIS CHANDÉ GALLERY 6 Cork St. London W.1. 01-734 4026 Recent Paintings & Sculptures by W. F. ZAG 26 Sept. - 27 Oct. Mon-Fri, 10-5.30; Sat. 10-1.</p>
<p>PARIS Galerie Maitre Albert 6, rue Maitre Albert, 75005 PARIS Tel. 033.59.29 - 326.79.60 HA INDOO Oct. 12 to Nov. 14, 1978</p>	<p>PARIS Galerie Vercamer 3 bis, rue des Beaux-Arts - 633.19.90 PUCCINELLI SCULPTURES - DRAWINGS October 10 to 29</p>	<p>LONDON Gaston Pierre GALEY (1880-1959) Paintings of the Mall Galleries The Mall, S.W.1. Mon-Fri, 10-5, Sat. 10-1 Until Oct. 31. Adm. Free.</p>
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 13

[illegible]

U.K. Posts Transactions Deficit

By William Kucwicz

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's trade balance deteriorated sharply last month but the nation's rate of inflation and industrial output continued their recent favorable trend, according to government statistics published today.

Attention, however, focused on the wages front as union resistance to the government's 5-percent pay guideline escalated. Union leaders of 57,000 striking workers at Ford Motor Co., of Britain, rejected a new pay offer averaging 6.5 percent.

The company had reopened talks after the unions had rejected an initial 5-percent offer. Later, management returned with an 8-percent offer but there was no immediate response from the unions.

Negotiators for workers at BOC International, formerly British Oxygen, also turned down a wage offer of 6 percent.

"The outlook for wages is grim," observed one London banker. He also noted that pressure has been building on sterling due to concern about a possible labor confrontation similar to the events of 1974.

Unions Resist 5% Wage Plan

When Tory prime minister Edward Heath was forced to call a general election, the Bank of England, he added, gave the pound a lot of support today on the foreign exchange market, especially after news of the worse-than-expected trade results.

Britain posted a visible trade deficit in September of £194 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised £57-million surplus in August and a £55-million surplus a year earlier, the Department of Trade said.

The current account was in deficit by £119 million compared with a £132-million surplus in August and a year-earlier £198-million surplus.

Oil trade showed a net deficit of £176 million last month compared with a £104-million shortfall in August and a £225-million gap in July. Trade in such invisible items as banking, tourism and insurance produced a projected £75-million

surplus, unchanged from August and July.

Exports totalled £3.08 billion compared with £3.02 billion in August and £2.89 billion in September 1977. Imports amounted to £3.28 billion versus £2.96 billion in August and £2.8 billion a year earlier.

Adverse Swing

Part of the deterioration in the U.K. trade results was attributed to an adverse swing of £80 million in visible trade due to the Southampton dock strike this summer. So-called erratic items, such as ships, aircraft and precious stones, registered a surplus of £22 million in September.

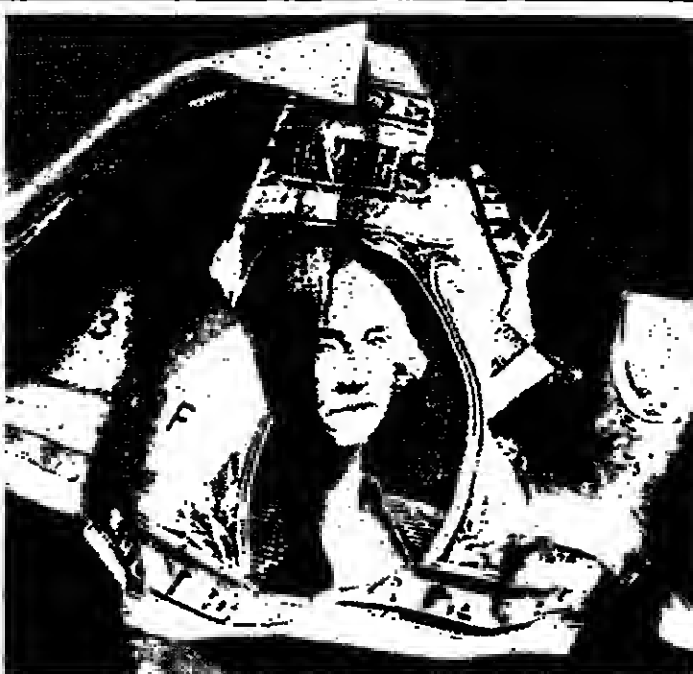
Whitehall sources said that the results so far indicate that Britain's trade on current account, including invisible earnings, will probably be in balance or will show a slight surplus for 1978 as a whole. Earlier this year, the government had forecast a current-account surplus of £750 million for 1978 followed by a £250-million surplus in the first half of next year.

The all-industries production index was 110.7 in August, up 0.5 percent from the downward revised July index of 110.2, the government also reported. The index was up 4 percent from 106.4 in August 1977.

On the price front, the strength of the pound, the steadiness of wholesale prices and the absence, as yet, of any large pay settlements have helped keep the rate of retail price inflation in check.

The index of retail prices rose by 0.4 percent in September — the smallest monthly increase since last October — compared with rises of 0.7 percent in August and 0.5 percent in July, the Department of Employment reported.

On a year-to-year basis, the rate of inflation decelerated to 7.8 percent from 8 percent in August but it was unchanged from July's level.



BATTERED DOLLAR — The dollar continues to fall broadly.

Dollar Falls to New Low Against Deutsche Mark

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to a record low against the Deutsche mark today as rumors continued that the European joint currency float, or snake, would soon be realigned with an upward valuation of the West German currency.

Although a considerable number of foreign exchange dealers doubted that any realignment would take place over the weekend, one dealer said trading had been more active than usual with a "terrific rush" for Deutsche marks.

Common Market finance ministers are scheduled to meet Monday

in Luxembourg for discussions on the European Monetary System.

The dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at a record low of 1.8620 DM and by the end of the day had slipped to 1.8600 DM, down from 1.8742 DM a day earlier.

The Dutch guilder and Belgian franc traded at their lower "snake" intervention points against the mark despite Belgian central bank authorities raising interest rates on treasury bills of up to three months to 9 percent.

Sterling was also under pressure as the government announced a worse-than-expected trade deficit. The pound was also hurt by increasing evidence that the government's 5-percent pay guidelines were dead. One dealer said the Bank of England had given the pound a lot of support shortly after the trade data announcement, when sterling was quoted as low as \$1.9750. The pound ended the day at \$1.9850, little changed from \$1.9847 yesterday.

The dollar fell to 1.5235 Swiss francs from 1.5410 late yesterday; to 4.2550 French francs from 4.2663; and to 2.0220 guilders from 2.0337.

Foreign exchange dealers reported from various European centers that authorities had been giving support to the dollar but the size of the intervention was not known.

The dollar fell to 186.00 yen from 186.55. The Canadian dollar, however, rose slightly to 84.39 U.S. cents, compared with 84.32 cents a day earlier.

Gold firmed late in the day, closing in London at a midprice of \$225 an ounce, up from \$224.35 an ounce a day earlier.

S. Korea Plans Steel Mill

SEOUL, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — South Korea plans to build its second integrated steel mill with an eventual annual capacity of 12 million tons of crude steel, beginning in 1982 through 1991, officials said today. They estimated that the project would require about \$15 billion, including foreign capital.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dutch Firms in Project With China

A consortium of Dutch companies, led by Bos Kalk Westminter Group, has been invited by China to tender for two harbor projects each valued at more than one billion guilders (about \$495 million). The tendering is for the construction of a new harbor and a new container terminal at the port of Ningbo. The consortium will coordinate the supply of plant and equipment for the two projects. The Sino-Netherlands chamber of commerce will monitor the consortium's work while the Dutch minister of transport and waterways will provide assistance and advice.

LTV, Lykes Agree on Merger

LTV Corp. says its board and Lykes Corp. approved an agreement to merge and scheduled meetings of shareholders for Dec. 5 to vote on the merger. In addition to merger terms previously announced, the board voted to offer holders of LTV Series A preferred stock the option to receive two shares of the new LTV \$2.60 series B cumulative preferred stock for each share owned. Each of these will be convertible into 2.3 shares of LTV common and 0.3 share of a new LTV series one participating convertible preference stock.

Pertamina, Mobil and Exxon in Deal

Pertamina signed a production-sharing contract with Exxon and Mobil Oil to explore and produce oil in central Sumatra. The share will be 85 percent for Pertamina, the government-owned company, and 15 percent for the contractors. The exploration costs will be spent for the first five years will amount to \$15.5 million. If oil is struck, the contractor is required to sell 10 percent of its share to Indonesian national interests. The contractors paid a signature bonus totaling to \$5.1 million. They must pay a production bonus if crude is found totaling \$5 million at the 25,000 barrel-a-day level and \$10 million at the 75,000-barrel figure.

Sperry Readies Small Computers

Sperry Rand's Univac division plans to introduce several new minicomputers and small business computers at prices 10 to 15 percent below those of International Business Machines, according to company officials. Sperry Rand's new 19/80-4 distributed data-processing computer is designed to compete with the IBM 8100 system announced last week, the officials say. Sperry sees a 20-percent increase in earnings by the Univac unit this fiscal year as a "distinct possibility." The unit accounts for nearly half of Sperry's revenues and pretax income.

China Said to Enter Talks On Commodity Accords

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — China, reflecting its position as a major importer of commodities, is changing its stance in multilateral talks to set up commodity trade agreements and now is actively participating in them with the aim of possibly joining some of the pacts, according to negotiators from other countries and United Nations officials.

The talks are being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which in 1975 adopted an Integrated Program for Commodities (IPC), at the core of which is a plan to establish a \$6-billion common fund to finance agreements for 18 commodities.

The negotiators, who asked not to be identified, said that in talks on individual commodities, the Chinese since early this year had shown a gradual intensification of activity. Moreover, their growing role in the talks was thought to be really significant because they had also switched to a pragmatic approach.

They still make political statements in public support for the Third World and all that. But where it really matters, when negotiating, they're in there as business people, bargaining hard and defending their interests," says one negotiator from one of the small group of countries known as the advanced developing nations.

He adds that, more often than not, the Chinese are seeking to further their interests as consumers and importers of main commodities. "They don't want to line up with the West, or with the Soviets. Politically, they support the Third World, but really, they have many of the same aims as the industrial world."

According to UNCTAD figures, the latest of which take an annual average for 1974-75, China had a large deficit in its commodities trade. Of the 10 major commodities that UNCTAD has identified as suitable for stocking schemes, the Chinese imported \$3.06 billion worth and exported only \$143.2 million.

Of these 10, China is a major importer of cotton, rubber and wood. It also imports cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice and copper. It exports tea and tin, but in large quantities.

Negotiating sources and an expert on China at UNCTAD say that in overall terms, the change in China's approach to multilateral institutions is easily explained. After two decades of relative isolation, during which it dealt mainly on a bilateral basis in the trade area, China has now chosen to attempt rapid industrialization, buying Western technology and goods (mainly Japanese and European at this stage) and using Western credits to finance its purchases.

Paris Plans Aid For Shipyards

PARIS, Oct. 13 (HT) — France will publish a plan to aid the shipbuilding industry in a few weeks, Labor Minister Robert Boulin said today.

He said the plan is intended to resolve the social and economic problems currently affecting the industry, but gave no details. The sector is hard-hit by overcapacity and faces stiff competition globally. Several shipyard have already announced large-scale layoffs.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry announced that the number of unemployed increased 11 percent to an unadjusted 1,284,600 at the end of September from 1,156,700 at the end of August.

The September increase follows a rise of 5.9 percent in August and was 9.1 percent above the level of September 1977.

The statistic institute also reported French gross domestic product rose 0.3 percent in the second quarter after surging 1.8 percent in the first quarter.

The 0.3-percent rise compares with a decline of 1.5 percent in the second quarter of 1977 from the previous three-month period.

VW Strike in U.S. Worries Japanese

NEW STANTON, Pa., Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — The wildcat strike at Volkswagen's new U.S. auto plant is beginning to worry other foreign auto companies that are considering whether to set up assembly facilities in the U.S.

Three Japanese manufacturers — Toyota, Nissan and Honda — are

under intense pressure to build cars in the United States instead of importing them, through their U.S. subsidiaries. In the last year, changing currency values have pushed their U.S. prices so high that sales are suffering. Also, Japanese auto makers worry about growing anti-import feelings in the United States.

All three Japanese companies have made it clear that the cost and stability of the U.S. work force required to man an immense auto assembly plant will figure heavily in any final decision. Now, some Japanese auto men are more nervous about that than ever.

For one thing, foreign auto men shudder at the prospect of demands that they pay Detroit-scale wages and benefits immediately in a fledgling operation that would require huge start-up investments and presumably lose money for at least several years.

"If (U.S. workers) ask to get even pay with General Motors and Ford right away, I'm afraid no company will come here," says one source in the Japanese auto industry.

In addition, this source says, some overseas auto men had assumed that if their workers were organized by the United Auto Workers Union (UAW), one of the country's most respected and disciplined unions, they could at least count on stable and predictable labor relations.

The VW walkout "is very, very important from this point of view," the source says. "If (UAW leaders) can't control their rank and file, how can they expect us to come here?"

The strike also has turned into a large headache for befuddled UAW leaders, who only last week announced negotiation of a landmark first contract for VW's new U.S. work force. In a totally unexpected move, rank-and-file workers overwhelmingly rejected the proposed pact as inadequate and defied their leaders with the unauthorized strike.

The eventual impact of the strike depends largely on how soon it ends and on what Volkswagen and the UAW have to do to end it. Some Japanese observers still sympathize with the UAW leaders.

"Some VW workers have indicated they would accept something less than immediate parity with their Detroit counterparts as long as they are offered substantially more than before. So the UAW may try to return to the bargaining table to sweeten the pact."

Finland Posts Surplus

HELSINKI, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Finland posted a trade surplus of 470 million marks (about \$117.5 million) in September, bringing the surplus for the first nine months to 1,460 million marks, the board of customs said today.

Norway Cuts Trade Gap

OSLO, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Norway reduced its trade deficit for the fourth consecutive month in September to 850 million kroner (about \$170 million) from a year earlier, the statistics bureau reported yesterday. Imports excluding ships in September amounted to 4.53 billion kroner. Exports excluding ships was 3.68 billion kroner and exports including ships 3.83 billion kroner.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Michael Mee has been appointed director of finance for Monsanto at its Europe-Africa area headquarters in Brussels, replacing John Rolfe, who returns to the firm's world headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

John McDaniels has been appointed chairman of Bankers Trust International, succeeding Carlos Canal Jr., who continues as director. The two have also been named deputy chairman and chairman, respectively, of the firm's newly created international investment banking advisory board.

Pitney Bowes has named Edward Hitchcock, formerly financial planning and advising director of the firm's Stamford, Conn. headquarters, financial director of its European operations.

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Carter Aide Predicts Recession

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — A major recession will result if the anti-inflation program being readied by President Carter fails, according to Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

In addition, the president has not made any decisions on what that program will include, despite reports that it will feature voluntary wage and price guidelines, he says.

Although Mr. Bosworth said such a voluntary program could work, he dismissed the possibility the administration would adopt mandatory controls if it does not. "I think people who say we're headed down the road to controls misread the signs of the times," he said. "I think we're headed down the road to recession" unless the inflation rate subsides.

He argued that neither the Federal Reserve Board nor international money markets would "wait" for the Carter administration to develop yet another program if the phase-two anti-inflation effort proved ineffective. Credit tightening by the central bank and a further decline in the dollar in currency markets would work to plunge the country into a recession, he indicated.

One of the key difficulties in designing a new anti-inflation program that includes voluntary wage-price standards is creating "some mechanism to punish" those who do not conform. "You need a stick of some form or another," he told a meeting of the Federal Statistics Users' conference here.

Although Mr. Bosworth did not say what "sticks" President Carter is considering, he listed a number of possible anti-inflation ideas, such as taxing big wage and price boosts, eliminating protectionist trade measures and deregulating the trucking industry. Such proposals probably would require congressional approval and, thus, would be unlikely to have any immediate impact on prices.

He also floated the idea of giving such regulatory agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency a "budget" that would limit the costs of their regulations. And he hinted vaguely about some sort of an "insurance-type proposal" that might "protect" workers who exercised wage restraint in case inflation accelerated.

Mr. Bosworth predicted that, if the administration's anti-inflation program did not work by the "middle of next year," a recession would be likely. Asked what would happen if inflation accelerated to the 9-percent level next June from this year's expected rate of more than 8 percent, he said: "If inflation is 9 percent, I think you can conclude that a voluntary program is a failure."

And he also said that it would take a recession more severe than the last one in 1973-1975 to cut into inflation substantially, considering that the last recession seemed to have done little to cool the pace of price increases.

"In my own mind, I'm not convinced it is possible to moderate inflation without a recession," he said. But he stressed that a voluntary program could work because of a widespread willingness by

many to exercise wage and price restraint — if it can be guaranteed others will follow suit.

Guidelines Will Not Work

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (Reuters) — Leading U.S. businessmen said they did not think President Carter's anti-inflation guidelines will work.

At the autumn meeting of the Business Council, corporate leaders said they would do what they could to support the administration's new effort, but some of them said a recession loomed in 1980 if the program failed.

Reginald Jones, General Electric chairman, said "I don't think guidelines and guideposts are going

to be effective," adding, "We're opposed to controls in any form, voluntary or obligatory."

Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston predicted guidelines would not last long, adding "We'll certainly get a recession by 1980... It's baked in a cake."

The businessmen agreed that they would prefer smaller budget deficits and intensified efforts to control growth in the money supply as antidotes for inflation.

Irving Shapiro, chairman of Du Pont, said the success of any new anti-inflation program hinged on whether the administration could provide enough leadership to make it work. "If they can't, then we're in for more inflation and a recession," he added.

Fed Raises Rate to 8½%; NYSE Prices End Mixed

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (HT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed today as investors pondered the outcome of tax and energy legislation.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 8½ percent from 8 percent, effective Monday.

The new rate is the highest in history. The previous high was 8 percent, which was set on September 22.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.35 point to 897.09 and declines led advances 890 to 508. Volume fell to 21.92 million shares from yesterday's 30.17 million.

The prime rate rose to 10 percent because industry-wide, with Citibank and Bank of America following suit. Analysts generally expected it to go higher, despite a \$2-billion

Tighter Accord Sought by U.S.

In Export Credit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Assistant treasury secretary Fred Bergsten will visit several European capitals next week for economic talks to seek a significant strengthening of an international agreement on export credit terms.

Mr. Bergsten and U.S. Export-Import Bank president John Moore are going to Bonn Monday for talks with West German officials to discuss export credit terms and will hold further talks in Paris, Brussels and London later in the week on the same issues.

The United States, he told a press conference, wants to avoid an "export-credit war" and therefore is pushing for a tighter international agreement setting minimum interest rates and other terms for officially supported export credit arrangements.

He cautioned that during his talks with European government officials there may be some discussion of the dollar. But he said "the U.S. has no new initiatives" to offer at this time on international monetary questions.

Italy Prices Index Up 1.3% in September

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Italy's index of consumer prices jumped 1.3 percent in September from August to register its largest monthly gain since November last year, the statistics institute reported today.

Consumer prices rose 12.2 percent from September 1977, up slightly from the year-on-year increase of 11.9 percent in August. The provisional index registered 135.8 in September (1976 equals 100), compared to 134.0 in August and 121.0 in September 1977.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 13[illegible]

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2% Zalep(A)	.80	5.2	0	15%	15%	15%
0% Zapata	.30b	1.8	15	76	17%	16%

	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572
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Amsterdam	95.20	95.10	100.80
Brussels	117.23	117.08	118.93
Frankfurt	163.68	163.10	163.68

16	London 20	494.30	505.80	503.50	5
	London 50B	250.53	254.12	253.69	4
	Alfred	72.00	72.00	72.00	1
	Paris	134.05	134.20	122.25	5
	Sydney	561.65	558.22	564.77	5
16	Tokyo (n)	537.01	537.18	535.76	1
16	Yokohama (n)	522.91	521.80	521.54	5
	Zurich	229.80	227.20	226.00	1
	(n) new	(n) old			

Commodities Traded in Europe

Indicated Prices

914-64	914	1014	Commodity 4-68	725.5	2
914-68	914	1014	Chrysler 4-68	150	5
914-73	914	1014	Chevrolet 4-68	145	8
914-78	914	1014	Chrysler 5-68	170	5
914-83	914	1014	Chrysler 6-68	175	5
914-88	914	1014	Chrysler 7-68	180	5
914-93	914	1014	Chrysler 8-68	185	5
914-98	914	1014	Chrysler 9-68	190	5
914-03	914	1014	Chrysler 10-68	195	5
914-08	914	1014	Chrysler 11-68	200	5
914-13	914	1014	Chrysler 12-68	205	5
914-18	914	1014	Chrysler 13-68	210	5
914-23	914	1014	Chrysler 14-68	215	5
914-28	914	1014	Chrysler 15-68	220	5
914-33	914	1014	Chrysler 16-68	225	5
914-38	914	1014	Chrysler 17-68	230	5
914-43	914	1014	Chrysler 18-68	235	5
914-48	914	1014	Chrysler 19-68	240	5
914-53	914	1014	Chrysler 20-68	245	5
914-58	914	1014	Chrysler 21-68	250	5
914-63	914	1014	Chrysler 22-68	255	5
914-68	914	1014	Chrysler 23-68	260	5
914-73	914	1014	Chrysler 24-68	265	5
914-78	914	1014	Chrysler 25-68	270	5
914-83	914	1014	Chrysler 26-68	275	5
914-88	914	1014	Chrysler 27-68	280	5
914-93	914	1014	Chrysler 28-68	285	5
914-98	914	1014	Chrysler 29-68	290	5
915-03	914	1014	Chrysler 30-68	295	5
915-08	914	1014	Chrysler 31-68	300	5
915-13	914	1014	Chrysler 32-68	305	5
915-18	914	1014	Chrysler 33-68	310	5
915-23	914	1014	Chrysler 34-68	315	5
915-28	914	1014	Chrysler 35-68	320	5
915-33	914	1014	Chrysler 36-68	325	5
915-38	914	1014	Chrysler 37-68	330	5
915-43	914	1014	Chrysler 38-68	335	5
915-48	914	1014	Chrysler 39-68	340	5
915-53	914	1014	Chrysler 40-68	345	5
915-58	914	1014	Chrysler 41-68	350	5
915-63	914	1014	Chrysler 42-68	355	5
915-68	914	1014	Chrysler 43-68	360	5
915-73	914	1014	Chrysler 44-68	365	5
915-78	914	1014	Chrysler 45-68	370	5
915-83	914	1014	Chrysler 46-68	375	5
915-88	914	1014	Chrysler 47-68	380	5
915-93	914	1014	Chrysler 48-68	385	5
915-98	914	1014	Chrysler 49-68	390	5
916-03	914	1014	Chrysler 50-68	395	5
916-08	914	1014	Chrysler 51-68	400	5
916-13	914	1014	Chrysler 52-68	405	5
916-18	914	1			

Black 6-84	7492	7592	Dartford 4-84-87	8178	8178
Red 7 1/2-82	100 1/4	101 1/4	Best Kodak 4 1/2-86	86	86
Red 8 1/2-83	97	98	Ford 6-86	91	91
Black 8 1/2-81	81	82	Ford 6-86	91	91

[illegible]

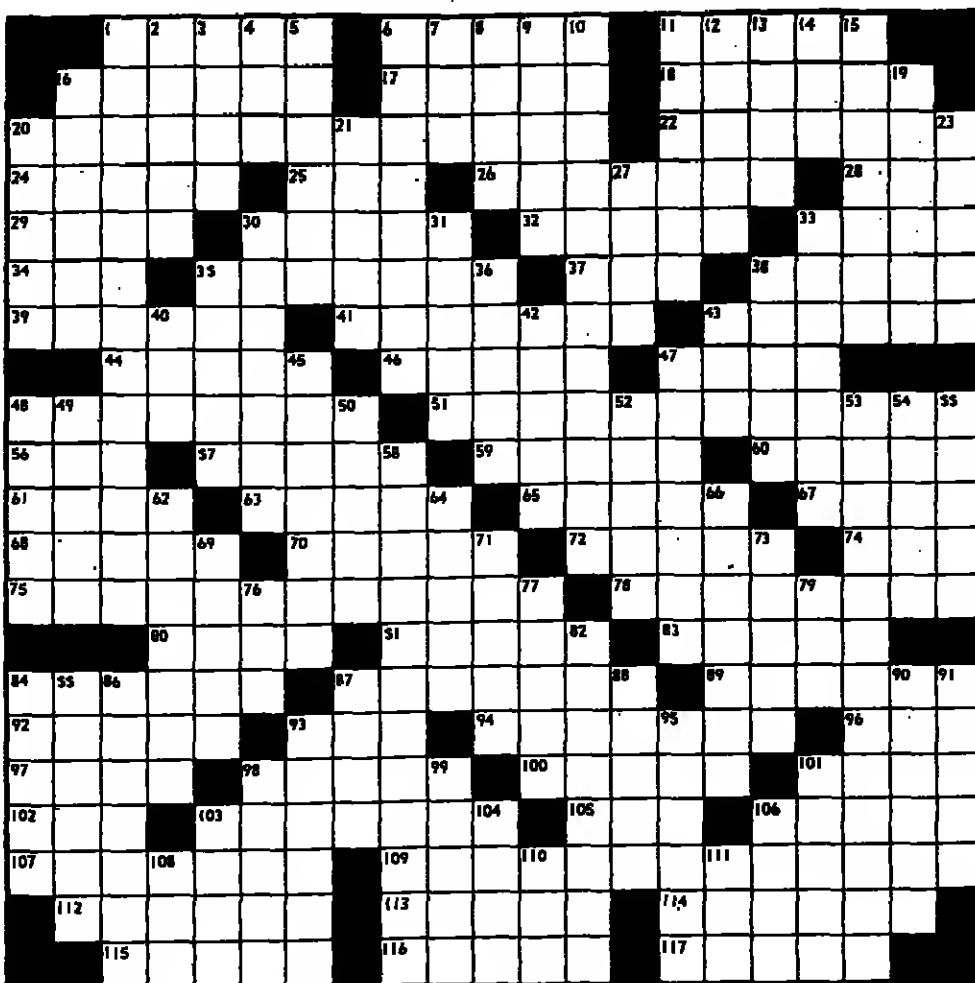
95	96	Squibb 4 1/2-87	77	7
94 1/2	95 1/2	Texaco 4 1/2-88	74	7
91 1/2	92 1/2	Tyco 8 1/2 - 88	105 1/2	18

8-47	91 1/4	92 1/4	USS 4 1/4-47	100 1/2	9
			UnCarCar 4 1/4-47	98	8
			WormLamb 4 1/4-48	98	8
			Xerox 5-48	74	2
Fertile Bonds			Bondrate - Index		
4 1/4-47	77 1/4	81 1/4	Basis Dec. 31, 1944 = 100		
4 1/4-47	117	119			
4 1/4-47	97	99			
4 1/4-47	112 1/2	113 1/2			
4 1/4-47	105 1/2	106 1/2			
4 1/4-47	94	96			
4 1/4-47	92	94			
4 1/4-47	72 1/2	75 1/2	Friday	94 1/2	10
			Previous	94 1/2	10

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Choice Words By William A. Lewis Jr.



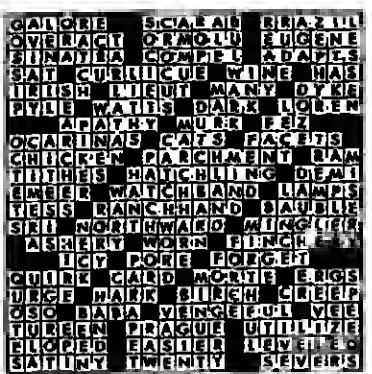
ACROSS

- 1 Winds
6 Sombre
11 Embarrass
16 Outing
17 Pointless
18 Lost sight
20 Most happy
22 Griddle cake
24 Cover-up
25 Revealed
26 London area
28 Shelter
30 Drying place
32 What company
33 Melt off
34 Mention
35 Dawn
36 Goddess
37 Halls
38 Many times
39 Made with
40 Sections
41 Furtive ones
42 Cease
43 Kind of
44 Grove
45 Poker move
46 Three-
abreast area
47 in plane
48 Kie
49 comrade
51 Theory of
52 behavior
53 Camel
54 fabric
57 Deepcoons
59 Closed
60 Face
61 Good: Lat.

ACROSS

- 63 Pile
65 Useful
67 Practice
68 boxing
69 Too-too
70 Throng
72 Held
74 State. Abbr.
75 N.C. and
S.C., for
two
78 Congress
in-between
80 Across Fay
81 Farms
83 Writing Part
84 Qualified
87 Atlantic
republic
89 Sask. city
92 Be generous
93 — Wed-
nesday
94 Isn't alert
96 Cake
97 Skein
98 Holders
100 Bulls: Sp.
101 Number
102 Id —
103 More life
105 More: Mus.
106 Tuckered
out
107 Send an-
other way
109 Rural
feature
112 Swift's
home
113 Word of
welcome
114 Fazes
115 Distance
116 Peace
offering
117 Unreliable

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Police,
postmen
etc.
2 Map area
3 Places to
stay
4 Not dark
5 Group
6 Weight-
watcher's
word
7 Items of
interest
8 Take on
9 Massage
10 Helpful
quality
11 Cause
changes

DOWN

- 12 Carried
13 Jeune
14 York's rank
15 Emergency
16 Centaur's
17 Partner of
18 — alive
19 Rich soil
20 Tall and thin
21 Spax
22 Caesar's
enemy
23 Utah lilies
24 Pooches
25 Go rapidly

DOWN

- 36 Slow one
38 Fly
39 Good rating
40 Group
41 Island dish
42 Pure
pleasure
43 Not moving
44 Bans
45 Greek coins
46 Enthusiasm
47 Lover
48 What can-
not be
49 Extra
50 Habits
51 Jotter's
material
52 Illustrations

DOWN

- 64 Hepburn
65 sobriquet
66 Fastens
67 High abode
68 Is sooty
69 Greek
communes
70 Squal
71 View
72 Give
73 Annoying
74 Attendant
75 Introduced
gradually
76 Child's
outburst
77 Mother of
Horus

DOWN

- 88 Andrea —
89 Forces
90 Shortened
verb
91 Steve,
Woody, etc.
92 Old oath
93 Pin-up girl
94 Office
worker
101 Fall
102 Attraction
103 Uses up
104 Color
105 Japanese
item
106 Letter
107 Companion
of dit.

WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
22	72	Cloudy	MADRID	17	64	Cloudy
18	64	Mist	MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
16	61	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
14	57	Fair	MONTREAL	11	52	Rain
12	54	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9	48	Showers
10	50	Mist	MOSCOW	14	57	Fair
8	46	Mist	MOSCOW	15	59	Fair
6	43	Mist	MOSCOW	16	61	Fair
4	40	Mist	MOSCOW	17	63	Fair
2	36	Mist	MOSCOW	18	64	Fair
1	35	Mist	MOSCOW	19	66	Fair
			MOSCOW	20	68	Fair
			MOSCOW	21	70	Fair
			MOSCOW	22	72	Fair
			MOSCOW	23	74	Fair
			MOSCOW	24	76	Fair
			MOSCOW	25	78	Fair
			MOSCOW	26	80	Fair
			MOSCOW	27	82	Fair
			MOSCOW	28	84	Fair
			MOSCOW	29	86	Fair
			MOSCOW	30	88	Fair
			MOSCOW	31	90	Fair
			MOSCOW	32	92	Fair
			MOSCOW	33	94	Fair
			MOSCOW	34	96	Fair
			MOSCOW	35	98	Fair
			MOSCOW	36	100	Fair
			MOSCOW	37	102	Fair
			MOSCOW	38	104	Fair
			MOSCOW	39	106	Fair
			MOSCOW	40	108	Fair
			MOSCOW	41	110	Fair
			MOSCOW	42	112	Fair
			MOSCOW	43	114	Fair
			MOSCOW	44	116	Fair
			MOSCOW	45	118	Fair
			MOSCOW	46	120	Fair
			MOSCOW	47	122	Fair
			MOSCOW	48	124	Fair
			MOSCOW	49	126	Fair
			MOSCOW	50	128	Fair
			MOSCOW	51	130	Fair
			MOSCOW	52	132	Fair
			MOSCOW	53	134	Fair
			MOSCOW	54	136	Fair
			MOSCOW	55	138	Fair
			MOSCOW	56	140	Fair
			MOSCOW	57	142	Fair
			MOSCOW	58	144	Fair
			MOSCOW	59	146	Fair
			MOSCOW	60	148	Fair
			MOSCOW	61	150	Fair

BOOKS

VISIONS OF GLORY

A History and a Memory of Jehovah's Witnesses.

By Barbara Grizzuti Harrison. Simon & Schuster, 394 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Abigail McCarthy

JUST after I had read this book, while I was sitting one evening with friends watching the sunset over the sea, a young man carrying a briefcase appeared in our midst. He was a Jehovah's Witness.

It was a curious coincidence. He seemed quite literally to have sprung from nowhere. One moment we were laughing and talking among ourselves; the next minute he was there, demanding to be heard. He was to me the very embodiment of the Witnesses with whom Barbara Harrison lived and worked for 12 years and whom she describes: painfully neat in appearance, persistent in the face of our host's irritation, and faintly censorious of our apparent ease and enjoyment of the present moment.

The Witnesses, she notes in her introduction, are known to the public for their aggressive proselytizing and are generally perceived as drab and eccentric people. For the most part, they are drawn from the deprived in our society. Entering into the sect, they gain certainty, a community, a formula for behavior which will gain them acceptance, and a belief which gives them a sense of superiority over those who are, in the eyes of the rest of the world, more fortunate. But the end of this world is coming; a new and perfect earth will be formed; only the elect will inhabit it.

Hoping for Armageddon
There is a kind of ruthless gleam in the way Jehovah's Witnesses point to earthquakes, race riots, heroin addiction... as proof of the nearness of Armageddon. Mrs. Harrison writes, And near the end of the book, she tells of two young men, with whom she shared an office, who would run from window to window at the approach of a big storm, and cry, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if it was Armageddon?" Sure of their own survival, they could rejoice at impending doom, and I could see our uninvited visitor doing just that. Yet I also wondered just what it was about life in the pleasant little resort town that had led him to join the Witnesses.

This latter reaction of mine is the measure of the success of Mrs. Harrison's study and reflection on her own life as a Witness. In seeking to come to terms with her own experience she has given a great deal of thought to what she feels has been virtually ignored — the comment their existence makes on the larger society. No one can read this book — in which she has earnestly examined her own and her mother's conversion by a Witness when she was nine years old, her subsequent life with them, and her difficult breaking away and its aftermath — without wanting also to understand as she seeks to understand. The book she assigned herself in writing this book went far beyond her own experience.

"To examine one prophetic, apocalyptic cult is to explore the

existential experience to which human society is bound at any given moment. . . Jehovah's Witnesses may be regarded as people seeking religious renewal and liberation in order to heal deep personal psychic wounds — people who contain and channel their craziness in a 'crazy' religion, but the form their religion takes may also be seen as a response to social and cultural realities. To look closely at the psychology of a single all-consuming religion is necessarily to examine human nature, while to understand its ideology and to trace its historical genesis and development is to gain insight into the contradictions, necessities, and turmoil of the society and culture that gave it life."

Extensive Interviews
It is a large order. In her effort Harrison has evidently added to the rather scant sociological and theological literature on the Witnesses by extensive interviewing of, and correspondence with, former Witnesses like herself. In consequence, it is strongest in the light it sheds on the alienated segments of society from which most Witnesses come, as well as on the psychology of those who live their life. Moreover, she makes apparent the intellectual and emotional costs of both conforming and breaking away. Her weakest area, however, is in comparative religion.

There is fascinating information about the self-contained world the Witnesses have made: from the farms and printing plants worked by volunteer labor to the yacht in New York harbor, from the monastery-like dormitory rooms of headquarters workers to the penthouse apartments of the leaders. There is also a very useful chapter reviewing the court cases by which the Witnesses, in defending their own right to proselytize or to refuse military service, strengthened civil liberties for all of us.

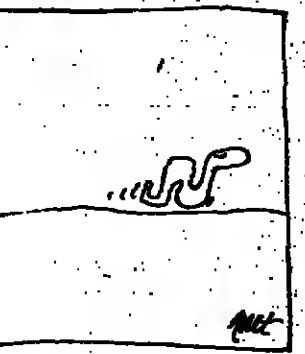
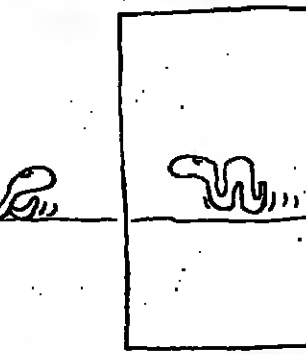
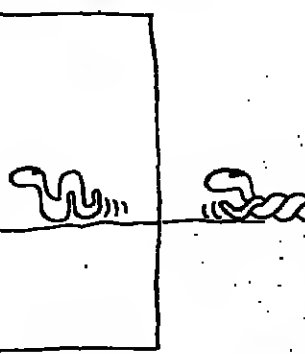
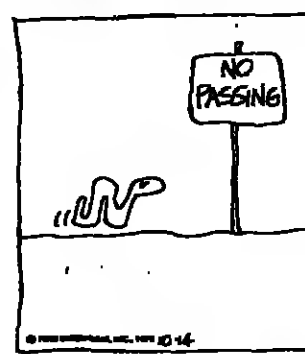
There are, it must be finally noted, two books here under one title. Intertwined in the research and reflection is the passionate personal testament of Barbara Grizzuti Harrison, a testament imperfectly rendered because it is at times rendered only in allusion and by indirection. This is understandable because her experiences since she left the Witnesses have been various and intense, her new allegiances many — to lovers, friends, children, to feminism, the peace movement — and her conversion to Catholicism so surprising and so recent. (It occurred when she was midway through this book.) It is to be hoped that she will gather all this into a new book and that the style evolving in this book will become surely and wholly her own.

Abigail McCarthy is the author of "Private Faces, Public Places" and of the novel "Circles." ©Washington Post

PEANUTS



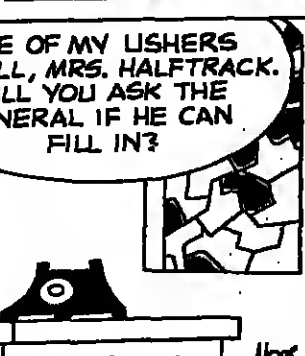
B.C.



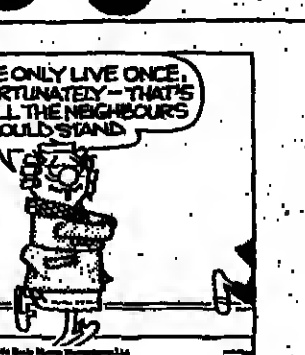
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



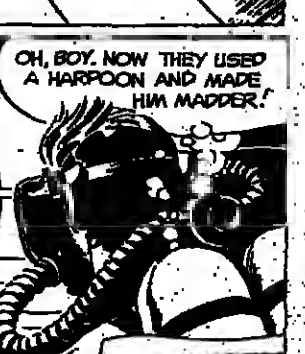
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUVOH

BLAWR

INREEM

ROCTAV

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANISE TWEET CARNAL INVADE

Answer: Not odd to be in the seventies! — "EVEN"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



Guidry Faces Sutton

Series Goes to N.Y. With Yanks 0-2

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT) — It's been all of two years since the New York Yankees lost the first two games of the World Series, and you all know what happened that time, don't you? That's right: They lost the first two games of the Series to the Cincinnati Reds.

Nobody is rude enough to suggest that the same fate awaits the Yankees tonight as the 75th World Series clatters into town from Los Angeles with the Dodgers two games up. Nobody is rude enough to suggest it because the Yankees still have two things going for them: an outlandish talent named Ron Guidry.

Both talents are now being tested against the blue wall of Yankee Stadium, and the main question is whether the Dodgers will finish the job by themselves or whether the Yankees will lend a hand in their own destruction.

One thing seemed certain when they quit California after rookie Bob Welch struck out superstar Reggie Jackson to end game No. 2: the ghost of Billy Martin was still hovering over the quickest tempers in baseball.

When Reggie swung and missed the ninth pitch of a melodramatic confrontation, Dodger Stadium erupted and so did Jackson's temper. The bottom line suddenly read: two down and two to go for the defending world champions to become the former world champions.

That is a little heavy, even for a team that finally will pitch a 25-game winner in the third round against Don Sutton, even for a team that roared from 14 lengths

back to overtake the Boston Red Sox. It is so heavy that only five teams in baseball history have lost the first two games of a Series and survived.

But the bottom line for Jackson was something else. Here he was, the hero of last October, the man who hit four home runs on four pitches in his last four times at bat in the 1977 World Series. Here he was now, striking out with two Yankees on base with two outs in the ninth inning and the Dodgers leading 4-3.

It was a sensational bit of basic baseball, a 21-year-old pitcher firing the ball and a 32-year-old millionaire flailing at it. It escalated this way before an international television audience.

Swinging strike one. Ball one, inside, knocking Jackson down. Foul strike two. Another foul, and another. High and tight for ball two. Another foul. Then ball three, high and outside. And finally, with the runners moving on the 3-and-2 pitch, a fastball inside and Reggie misses.

Welch, a flame-thrower from Michigan who had never pitched in the big leagues before June, was promptly engulfed by rapturous Dodgers on the infield grass. Jackson turned away from the plate,

strode toward the dugout and threw his bat into it while the Yankees were streaming up the inside ramp to their locker room. Bob Lemon, the mild-mannered one who replaced the tempestuous Martin as manager in July, grabbed Reggie — either to restrain him or calm him or quell him.

"It was no big deal," Lemon insisted later, trying to restore some order in his unruly family. "Just a guy who strikes out in the ninth inning and 57,000 people going wild."

Something in Mind

"I had something on my mind," Jackson conceded, though he conceded nothing else. "It had nothing to do with striking out. The pitcher's a major leaguer, I'm a major leaguer. He won his battle. I did the best I could, and I got beat."

Six hours earlier, the Yankees had witnessed a scuffle on the team bus between the traveling secretary and Mickey Rivers, but Lemon insisted that was "no big deal" either. It was, he said, "a little disturbance, a misinterpretation of the rules on who rode the team bus." Whatever it was, Rivers and a child he was escorting both left the bus and took a taxi to Dodger Stadium.

Later, he was one of three Yan-

kee regulars missing from the lineup because of injuries, and that's the story of the Yankees' double defeat, too: injured bodies and injured feelings.

Rivers, who did not hit a ball out of the infield in the opener, was absent from center field. Chris Chambliss, who got a single to four times at bat in the opener, was absent from first base. Willie Randolph, who missed the entire playoff for the pennant, was still absent from second base.

Their places were taken by the "irregulars" of the Yankee roster: Gary Thomeason, who had gone to bat only 19 times since Aug. 16, in center; Jim Spencer, with 38 times at bat since June 25, at first; and Brian Doyle, at bat 52 times all season, at second. When Lemon needed pinch-hitters, he conscripted Paul Blair, who was hitting .176, and Cliff Johnson, who was hitting .184.

Another Scenario

Besides all that, Jackson was absent from his regular stand in right field because he has been made the designated hitter in the Series — he bats but he doesn't field the ball. And Guidry, the best pitcher in baseball, was still resting from his summertime labors.



Former Yankee star Tony Kubek, left, gives Dodger rookie Bob Welch a tour of Yankee Stadium.

The Yankees might have been spared all these miseries and eruptions if Guidry had not beaten the Boston Red Sox in the sudden-death extra game for the American League's Eastern title. Or, if they had beaten the Cleveland Indians

the day before, then Guidry would have pitched the opening game of the playoffs and the opening game of the World Series.

"I lay awake in bed last night thinking about all that," said Don Zimmer, manager of the Red Sox,

who also is absent from the Series. "I kept thinking, if the Yankees had beaten Cleveland, then none of this would have happened to their pitching rotation."

He didn't sound too broken up by the Yankees' turmoil. But then,

Zimmer knew how dangerous they could be when everybody else figured they were finally disintegrating. But is there time enough for the Yankees to heal their wounded cool their tempers, and save their skins?

NFL Weekend

Unbeaten Three Face Formidable Foes

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT) — The National Football League's three unbeaten teams all face formidable adversaries on Sunday, the Los Angeles Rams playing in Minnesota, the Pittsburgh Steelers at Cleveland and the Washington Redskins at Philadelphia. Previews of all games follow, with won-lost records in parentheses:

American Conference

Pittsburgh (6-0) at Cleveland (4-2) — The Browns, who took the Steelers into overtime three weeks ago, will throw everything into this game, including Greg Pruitt, the running star missing for a month. But they lack a pass rush to get at Terry Bradshaw who will annihilate their weak cornerbacks. Randy Grossman, more than adequate, fills in for injured Bennie Cunningham at tight end. Chuck Noll, their coach, deserves credit for getting Steelers interested in football again after a dead season a year ago. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 5.

Miami (4-2) at San Diego (3-4) — Don Strock will start at quarterback instead of Bob Griese because of a knee injury. With Griese's healing knee to the formidable San Diego pass rush. They can run over anybody. Lydell Mitchell now starting and contributing to Charger offense with Don Woods moved to fullback. Betting line: San Diego by 2.

New York Jets (3-3) at Baltimore (2-4) — Bert Jones will make his first start this year as Colts' quarterback. He usually is awfully hard on the Jets but their defense has tightened up with Burgess Owens' back to action at safety and Greg Burt at linebacker. Jones will love Joe Washington as a secondary receiver and screen pass target but Jet linebacksers won't. Betting line: Baltimore by 6.

Kansas City (1-5) at Oakland (4-2) — Chiefs have lost five in a row but they still can move the ball on the ground. They are No. 1 in the league in yards rushing. So much for a statistic. Tony Adams stays at quarterback. This once great rivalry has been diluted by Raiders' eight victories in last nine meetings.

San Francisco (4-2) at Dallas (4-2) — The Cowboys, who took the Raiders into overtime three weeks ago, will throw everything into this game, including Greg Pruitt, the running star missing for a month. But they lack a pass rush to get at Terry Bradshaw who will annihilate their weak cornerbacks. Randy Grossman, more than adequate, fills in for injured Bennie Cunningham at tight end. Chuck Noll, their coach, deserves credit for getting Steelers interested in football again after a dead season a year ago. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 5.

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Leaky defense has been cause of last-minute jams. Betting line: Oakland by 13.

New England (4-2) at Cincinnati (0-6) — Steve Grogan, Patriots' quarterback, has a sore hand and is questionable. The backup, Tom Wewet, is entirely capable. Dave Foley is the latest field goal kicker. The Pats are really rolling now and face Miami next. Did the Bengals in their desperation bring Ken Anderson back too soon following his hand injury? He still can't pass very well. Betting line: New England by 9.

Buffalo (2-4) at Houston (3-3) — All six Oilers games have been decided by six points or less. Offense finally faces a defense it can beat. Dan Pastorini has been sacked since game No. 1. Bills need a new defensive line and Terry Miller is no O.J. Simpson as yet. Betting line: Houston by 10.

National Conference

Los Angeles (6-0) at Minnesota (3-3) — Rams have not won in Minnesota since 1968 but tried six memorable times. Vikings not ready for this one because of offensive line injuries but the big game usually brings out the best in Fran Tarkenton. He will have Chuck Foreman back after a two-game absence. Rams have a balanced offense at last, thanks to Pat Haden's passing. Defense is No. 1. Betting line: Los Angeles by 4.

Washington (6-0) at Philadelphia (3-3) — Redskins won the first game — just barely — last month but Eagle defense has been weakened by injuries since then. John Elway, second best quarterback, is tight on the field. Driving for a division title, Redskins mysteriously traded a starting wide receiver, Frank Grant, for a draft choice, John McDaniel, out by Cincinnati in August, is the replacement. Betting line: Washington by 2.

Tampa Bay (3-3) at New York Giants (3-3) — These two opened the season and Giants won an memorable game, 19-13. But the Buccaneers have found a quarterback since then, Doug Williams, who has given them an offense they never had before. Giants have

made no visible progress. They have a quarterback problem and will stick with 3-4 defense because of injuries up front. Betting line: New York by 4.

Detroit (1-5) at Atlanta (2-4) — Falcons' staunch defense was a one-season phenomenon. It's gone and so is the kicker, Fred Steinfort, who has been replaced by Tim Mazzetti, a Brazilian-born soccer player. He last kicked for Penn. Lions finally got an offense going behind a new quarterback, Gary Danielson, who received unexpected protection from his line. It's heartening. Betting line: Atlanta by 6.

Dallas (4-2) at St. Louis (0-6) — Another intense rivalry has lost its luster. Cardinals were tough against Cowboys in an earlier game but seem to be crumbling now. Jim Hart will throw his arm off because that's the only hope. Dallas attack should roll at will. Betting line: Dallas by 14.

New Orleans (2-4) at San Francisco (1-5) — Who can tell what will transpire? Neither side has a defense and the Saints the better offense, although it's all passing by necessity. Rich Scarry, normally left-footed, is booting field goals with his right on account of a pulled muscle. Betting line: San Francisco by 4.

Seattle (3-3) vs. Green Bay (5-1) at Milwaukee — Seahawks' best runner, Sherm Smith, is back in the lineup and had 74 yards against Vikings. Their powerful offense will be real test for Green Bay defense. Packers are coming into the hard part of their schedule. Betting line: Green Bay by 4.

Chicago (3-3) at Denver (4-2) — Broncos now have a real quarterback problem. Norris Wesse, after starting one game, is out for six games or more, which leaves Craig Morton, who has been inadequate, and the inexperienced Craig Penrose. Poor Steve Foley, the skinny cornerback, gets all the action because there's no place else to go against Orange Crush defense. Betting line: Denver by 7.

San Diego (3-3) at Baltimore (2-4) — Bert Jones will make his first start this year as Colts' quarterback. He usually is awfully hard on the Jets but their defense has tightened up with Burgess Owens' back to action at safety and Greg Burt at linebacker. Jones will love Joe Washington as a secondary receiver and screen pass target but Jet linebacksers won't. Betting line: Baltimore by 6.

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Miami (4-2) at San Diego (3-4) — Don Strock will start at quarterback instead of Bob Griese because of a knee injury. With Griese's healing knee to the formidable San Diego pass rush. They can run over anybody. Lydell Mitchell now starting and contributing to Charger offense with Don Woods moved to fullback. Betting line: San Diego by 2.

New York Jets (3-3) at Baltimore (2-4) — Bert Jones will make his first start this year as Colts' quarterback. He usually is awfully hard on the Jets but their defense has tightened up with Burgess Owens'

